THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1866. NO. 13.

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[From the Charleston Daily News.]

THE JACKET OF GREY.

BY MRS. C. A. BALL.

Fold it up carefully, lay it aside;
Tenderly touch it, look on it with pride—
For dear must it be to our hearts evermore,
The jacket of grey, our loved soldier-boy wore.

Can we ever forget when he joined the brave band
Who rose in defence of our dear Southern land,
And, in his bright youth, hurried on to the fray,
How proudly he donned it, the jacket of grey.

His fond mother blessed him, and looked up above,
Commending to Heaven the child of her love;
What anguish was hers, mortal tongue may not say,
When he passed from our sight in the jacket of grey.

But her country had called, and she would repine,
Though costly the sacrifice placed on the shrine;
Her heart's dearest hopes on the altar she lay,
When she sent out her boy in the jacket of grey.

Months passed, and war's thunders rolled over the land,
Unsheathed was the sword, and lighted the brand:
We heard in the distance the sounds of the fray,
And prayed for our boy in the jacket of grey.

Ah! vain, all, all vain, were our prayers and our tears;
The glad shout of victory rang in our ears;
But our treasured one on the red battle-field lay,
While the life-blood oozed out on the jacket of grey.

His young comrades found him and tenderly bore
The cold, lifeless form to his home by the shore;
Oh! dark were our hearts on that terrible day,
When we saw our dead boy, in the jacket of grey.

Ah! spotted and tattered and stained now with gore
Was the garment which once he so proudly wore:
We bitterly wept, as we took it away,
And replaced, with death's white robes, his jacket of grey.

When we laid him to rest in his cold, narrow bed,
We engraved on the marble we placed o'er his head,
As the proudest of tributes our sad hearts could pay,
"He never disgraced the jacket of grey."

Then fold it up carefully, lay it aside,
Tenderly touch it, look on it with pride—
For dear must it be to our hearts evermore,
The jacket of grey our soldier-boy wore.

AN ACT

To Establish Work Houses or Houses of Correction in the Several Counties of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same*, That the Justices of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, a majority being present and concurring therein, may, when they deem it necessary, establish in their respective counties one or more fit and convenient houses of correction, with workshops and other suitable buildings for the safe keeping, correcting, governing and employing of offenders legally committed thereto. They may also, to that end, procure machinery and material suitable for such employment in said houses on the premises, and moreover attach thereto a farm or farms; and all lands purchased for the purposes aforesaid shall vest in the directors hereinafter provided for, and their successors in office. The said Justices shall also have power to make, from time to time, such rules and regulations as they may deem proper for the kind and mode of labor, and the general management of the said houses.

SEC. 2. The County Court shall annually appoint not less than five nor more than nine directors, (and wardens of the poor may act as such) for each house of correction which may be established, whose duty it shall be to superintend and direct the manager hereinafter named in the discharge of his duties: to visit said houses at least once in every three months, to see that the laws, rules & regulations relating thereto are duly executed and enforced, and that the persons committed to his charge are properly cared for, and not abused or oppressed. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and publish annually an account of their receipts and expenditures, in like manner as the court of wardens of the poor are required to do; they shall further make a quarterly report to their respective County Courts of the general condition of their charge, and of the receipts and expenditures of the institution. They shall also make such by-laws and regulations for the government thereof as shall be necessary, which shall be reported to and approved by said Court. The directors shall be paid for the services rendered by the County Trustee, in the manner provided in chapter eighty-six, section twenty-two.

SEC. 3. The Justices of the several Courts of Pleas and quarter sessions, a majority being present, thall appoint a manager for each house or establishment, who shall give a bond with two or more able sureties, in such sum as may be required, payable to the State of North Carolina, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and be at all times under the supervision of the directors; and in case of his misconduct, of which they shall be the sole judges, he may be forthwith removed by them and a successor appointed, who shall discharge the duties of the office until another manager shall be appointed by the Court. It shall be the duty of the manager to receive all persons sent to the house of correction, to keep them during the time of their sentence, and to employ and to control them according to the rules and regulations established therefor. He shall have the direction and control over the subordidate officers, assistants and servants, who may be appointed by the directors. He shall make monthly reports to the directors of his management of the institution and his receipts and expenditures.

SEC. 4. The said Court shall direct what compensation the manager and such subordinate officers, assistants and servants as shall be appointed, shall receive, and provide for the payment thereof.

SEC. 5. The Justices of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in addition to the tax for the maintenance of the poor, shall also, at the same time said tax is laid, lay such tax as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, which shall be collected and paid to the manager at the same time as other county taxes are directed to be paid: for which, and such other funds as may come into his hands as manager, he shall be accountable, and he shall disburse the same under the authority of the directors.

SEC. 6. If any offender shall abscond, escape or depart from any house of correction without license, the manager shall have power to pursue, retake and bring him back, and to require all necessary aid for that purpose; and when brought back, the manager may confine him to his work by fetters or shackels, or in such manner as he may judge necessary, or may put him in close confinement in the county jail or elsewhere, until he shall submit to the regulations of the house of correction; and for every escape, each offender shall be holden to labor in the house of correction for the term of one month in addition to the time for which he was first committed.

SEC. 7. If any person shall behave well and reform, he may, on the certificate of the manager, be released by the directors, if committed as a vagrant: but if otherwise committed he may be released by the committing authority, upon the certificate of the manager and directors.

SEC. 8. Whenever any person shall be sentenced to a workhouse, he shall forthwith be committed by the Court to the custody of the Sheriff, to whom the clerk shall immediately furnish a certified copy of the sentence, in which it shall be stated (if the fact be so) that the offender is committed as a vagrant. The Sheriff shall convey the offender to the work house, and deliver him to the manager with the certified copy aforesaid, and take the manager's receipt for the body: which receipt the Sheriff shall return to the clerk of the Court, with his endorsement of the times when the offender was committed to him and delivered to the manager; and the clerk shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose, and file the original with the papers in the case.

SEC. 9. The manager shall assign to each person sent to the work house the kind of work in which such person is to be employed.

SEC. 10. The directors shall continue in office until others shall be appointed; and if any vacancy happen among them it shall be filled by the residue of the directors.

SEC. 11. The Justices of the Court, a majority being present, may, if deemed advisable by them, issue county bonds to raise money to establish the houses and farms herein provided for.

SEC. 12. Whenever any work house or house of correction shall be established in pursuance of the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the same shall be established, to certify the fact to the Governor, who shall cause it to be noted in a book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 13. All suits brought on behalf of the institution shall, unless it be otherwise prescribed, be brought in the name of the State of North Carolina to the use of the directors of the workhouse, without designating such directors by name.

SEC. 14. This act to go into effect from its ratification.
Ratified March 2d, 1866.

AN ACT

To Regulate Salaries and Fees.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same*, That the officers hereafter named shall annually receive salaries and compensation as follows, to-wit: The Governor of the State four thousand dollars: counsellors of State, the same compensation which is allowed to a member of the General Asembly, for every day he may attend on public business and for every thirty miles traveling to and from the city of Raleigh on public business: the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, twenty-five hundred dollars; Public Treasurer, two thousand dollars; Chief Clerk of the Treasurer, fifteen hundred dollars; Secretary of State, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Private Secretary of the Governor, one thousand dollars and the fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Attorney General one hundred dollars for his attendance on each term of the Supreme Court, and twenty dollars for each term of the Superior Court of any county he shall attend and the fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; each Solicitor of the State twenty dollars for every term of the Superior Court he shall attend and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revtsed Code; Public Librarian six hundred dollars; Messenger in Governor's office three hundred dollars; Clerk of the Superior Court five hundred dollars salary and forty cents for recording as heretofore, besides the fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, Clerks and Masters in Equity, jurors and witnesses fifty per cent. in addition to the fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code: *Provided*, That the salaries and fees hereinbefore fixed are to be regarded as payable in currency of the United States, and may be hereafter reduced by the General Assembly, but this reduction shall not be below the present relative value of gold to said currency, and shall in that case be payable in gold.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enated*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act or with such provisions of chapter one hundred and two Revised Code, as are not superseded by this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from its ratification and thh legal effect and operation shall not be controlled by the thirty-fifth section of chapter fifty-two Revised Code.

Ratified this 27th day of February, A. D. 1866.
S. F. PHILLPS, S. H. C.
THOMAS SETTLE, S. S.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BANKING LAW.

An Act to enable the Banks of the State to Close their Business.

WHEREAS the financial policy of the Federal Government adopted to maintain the national credit, with the heavy taxes imposed by that Government on the Banks of the State, makes it absolutely necessary that said Banks should close their business, and renders a further continuance of their corporate existence idle and useless to the people of the State,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That if the Stockholders of any of the Banks chartered by the General Assembly of this State shall be unwilling to close the business of their Banks by an assignment, and are desirous to appropriate all the estate and effects of such Bank for the benefit of its creditors, and to close its business and surrender their chartered rights and franchise in conformity with the subsequent provisions of this act, such Stockholders may by their bill in equity in the name of such Bank filed in the Court of Equity of the county in which the principal Bank or any of its branches may be located, require the creditors of such Bank to prefer and establish their demands within such time not less than twelve months after decree therefor, as shall be allowed by the court. The court shall upon filing such bill appoint as Commissioner a suitable person acquainted with the business of such Bank, who shall be paid for his services such sum as may be allowed by the court. Such Commissioner shall give bond with ample security, payable to the State for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum as shall be approved by the court, which bond shall be filed in court and may be sued on for the use of such persons as the court may allow.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner appointed as aforesaid, upon filing the bond required of him, shall forthwith become, and so long as he shall continue such commissioner and no longer, shall be vested with all the estate, effects and rights of action which such Bank possessed, had or held or was vested with, at the time of filing such bill, and which such Bank could at that time have lawfully sold, assigned or transferred, including all debts due to such Bank or to any person for its use and all liens and securities therefor. The court may require such Bank by its Cashier or other proper officer to endorse without recourse, all such bills or notes, draw all such checks or orders for money and execute such other paper writings as the court shall deem necessary or useful to enable the Commissioner to demand or recover and receive the estate and effects of such Bank for the benefit of its creditors. The Commissioner shall have the like remedy to recover and receive all the estate, debts and effects belonging to such Bank at the time of filing its bill, as such Bank might have had if no proceedings had been had under this act; and should any such Bank have made any sale or transfer of its property or effects, fraudulent as to its creditors but valid as between the parties, in such cases such Commissioner shall stand in the place of the creditors, and may recover and receive such property or effects so fraudulently sold or transferred, although such Bank could not have done so. In all suits prosecuted by such Commissioner, at law or in equity, the plaintiff shall be styled "The Commissioner," (adding thereto the name of the particular Bank for which he has been appointed the Commissioner) and if at the time of filing such bill by any Bank any action at law or proceeding or suit in equity shall be pending in the name of such Bank for the recovery of any estate, debt or demand which might or ought to be vested in such Commissioner aforesaid, such Commissioner shall be admitted to prosecute the same in like manner and to like effect; and no suit pending at any time for the recovery of any estate debt or demand in the name of such Commissioner shall be abated by the death or removal of such Commissioner, but a Commissioner to be appointed in such cases (as is hereinafter provided) shall be admitted to prosecute the same in like manner and to like effect as if the same had been originally commenced by him.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner aforesaid shall in all things connected with the discharge of his duties as Commissioner, act under the direction and orders of the court; and if any such Commisioner shall refuse or unreasonably delay or neglect to obey any rule, order or decree of the court, it shall be the duty of the court to remove such Commissioner, and upon such removal or upon any vacancy by death or otherwise, the court shall appoint some other person Commissioner, who shall enter into bond in such sum as the court shall direct in like manner and for the like uses and purposes as provided in cases of the Commissioner first appointed; and thereupon all the estate, property, effects, debts and rights of action vested in such Bank after the time of filing its bill, not before lawfully disposed of by any former Commissioner, shall be forthwith vested in such new Commissioner as legally and effectually as if he had been the Commissioner first appointed; and the court shall have the power to require any former Commissioner or the representative of any deceased Commissioner, to surrender to such new Commissioner any such estate, effects, money or evidence of debt which of right should be in the hands or possession of such new Commissioner.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all demands of creditors may be preferred and proved before such commissioner, and for all purposes connected with the investigation of the demands of any person claiming to be a creditor as aforesaid, the commissioner shall have power to administer all oaths required in the course of such proceedings. Any supposed creditor whose claims shall be wholly or in part disallowed by any commissioner, may appeal to the Court, where the same shall be determined according to the course of the Court, or decided at law, as the Court may direct; and in all such appeals the case shall be docketed in the name of the creditor against "The Commissioner of ——" (adding the name of the Bank of which he is commissioner,) and shall be tried and determined as like suits between other parties. In all cases in which any such commissioner shall be a party, whether plaintiff or defendant, and it shall appear that there has been mutual credit given by the Bank and any other corporation or any person who is the opposite party or there are mutual debts between them, whether such debts be due and payable or not, the account between the parties shall be stated, and one debt shall be set off against the other, and the balance of such account only shall be allowed or paid on either side respectively; and the costs in all cases shall be paid by either party as the court shall direct. The commissioner shall from time to time prepare statements in writing of all claims allowed by him; showing the character of such claims and the evidence on which their validity is based: and there shall be no application of any funds in the hands of such commissioner to the satisfaction in whole or in part of any claim whatever, except under a rule or order of the court therefor.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the court shall make all proper orders and decrees for the collection of the assets of such Bank, of every nature and description, and for the payment of the costs and expenses incident to the proceedings. The creditors whose claims and demands have been proved and established as aforesaid against the estate and effects of such Bank in the hands of the Commissioner, shall be entitled to payment in satisfaction of the same out of the assets in hands of such Commissioner, as the court shall order and direct; and all such claims and demands not prosecuted, proved and established according to the provisions of this act within the time allowed by the decree of the court therefor, shall be barred of recovery by any action at law or other proceeding in equity; and any suit brought for their recovery otherwise than is herein provided shall on the plea of the Commissioner of such Bank be abated, or on his motion be dismissed.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be necessary in any bill filed under this act, to make any particular persons or corporations parties by name, but it shall be sufficient if the defendants be denominated creditors of the particular Bank in behalf of which suit may be instituted; and notice of the bill shall be published for the space of thirty days so soon as it may be filed in at least fifteen newspapers, one of which shall be published in the city of Raleigh; one in the city of Charleston, S. C.; one in the city of Richmond, Va.; one in the city of Baltimore, Md.; one in the city of Philadelphia; one in the city of New York; one in the city of Augusta, Ga.; one in the city of Montgomery, Ala.; one in the city of New Orleans; and one in the city of Nashville, Tenn.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That any one of the Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, shall have power at his chambers, from time to time, to make any such rules, orders or decrees as may be necessary or required for expediting the settlement of all controversies between any Commissioner appointed under this act, and other parties, for the guidance and instruction of any Commissioner in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties, for the removal or appointment of a Commissioner, or for the speedy execution of any of the powers by this act conferred on a court of equity.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the filing by or on behalf of any Bank, of a bill in the Court of Equity under the provisions of this act, shall, upon the appointment and qualification of a Commissioner thereunder, be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to be a surrender by such Bank of all the corporate rights and franchise granted to such Bank; and all laws by virtue of which any such Bank then exists as a corporation are hereby repealed, and such corporation shall be therupon dissolved, and all the effects and consequences following or incident to the dissolution of a corporation at common law shall ensue thereon, any statue law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided, however*, That the estate, property, and rights of action vested in the Commissioner, as provided by this act, shall not be in any way diverted or impaired thereby, nor shall the rights of any creditor of such Bank against such Commissioner or against the estate or effects so vested in him, be thereby impaired or in any way affected, and such Commisioner shall thereupon be considered as the plaintiff in the pending proceedings; *and provided further*, that should there be any balance remaining in the hands of any such Commissioner after the satisfaction of the claims of such creditors, the Commissioner under the direction of the court shall distribute and pay the same to and among those who shall be justly entitled thereto as having been stockholders or members of such corporation at the time of its dissolution as aforesaid, or their legal representatives.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That all suits on debts due the Banks contracted with a branch Bank shall be brought in the county where the branch was established and if brought in any other county may be dismissed on motion.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of March, 1866.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Conflict of Congress and the Executive—System of Reform and Removals by the President—Another Veto to Come—Failure of Appropriation Bills, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The conflict between Congress and the Executive in relation to the removals and appointments cannot longer be deferred. The temper of the Senate is now decidedly hostile, and its action will be more aggressive than it has ever been. If two more votes be added to the Republican majority by the admission of Colorado, the Senate will command a two-thirds power, and legislation may be conducted independently of the Executive veto or of Constitutional restrictions.

The provision about to be adopted denying pay or emolument to civil officers who may be appointed by the President, until he shall be confirmed by the Senate, is intended to prevent the President from removing obnoxious partisans from office and substituting for them faithful and capable men. The President, within the last few days, has dismissed a number of postmasters in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is about to enter upon a general system of reform, which will sweep his Radical opponents from posts of inflence and emolument. He will, as far as possible, select for office conservative men of the party which elected him; men who can be relied upon to stand by his policy of restoration and promote it, at the election next Fall, by effecting a thorough change of the political character of the next House of Representatives.

Two hundred members of the present House are fighting for re-election, and the President and his power of removal and appointment stand in their way. Of course Congress will endeavor to head him off, and will fight it out on that line, if it takes not only all summer, but all the autumn. The postoffice appropriation bill, with the provisions depriving presidential appointees of all pay for services will pass. The President will veto the bill, because it is clearly unconstitutional. Will the Senate pass it over the President's head?—They will do this if they can, and with the expected addition of two votes they expect to have two-thirds for this and any other project which they may deem effective for their purpose.

But if, in consequence of this conflict, appropriations should fail for the postal service, the loss will not fall more heavily upon the President's friends than his opponents. The President will not, probably, be deterred from his course of reform by the menaces of Congress. If he removes some hundreds or thousands of the incumbents of the chief offices which are in his gift, and no provision be made to pay those officers whom he may appoint, then the offices will remain vacant, and may be shut up till the war of Congress upon the Executive shall have ceased. The custom-houses and postoffices and internal revenue offices might be closed up for a year or two, and so all other offices which might be left vacant in the course of the conflict.

It has now become apparent that Congress cannot adjourn during the term for which it was elected without yielding the field to the President.

THE "HERMITAGE" TENDERED TO GOVERNMENT.

NASHVILLE, April 24.—In the State Senate today a bill passed a first reading tendering the mansion house at the Hermitage (Jackson's residence) and two hundred acres of ground, on condition that the United States government would establish on it a branch of the West Point Military Academy or some other public institution. The rest of the estate, about three hundred acres, is to be sold, and the proceeds are to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the State in payment for the whole property.

THE CHOLERA SHIPS AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Twelve deaths have occurred on the hospital ship since the last report. Five new cases have been received. Dr. Bessel, the deputy health officer, is among the sick. On board the England everything is tranquil. The passengers are cheerful and hopeful. There is no appearance of further disease on board, and the amusements of the passengers are such as to incite mirth and prevent any conversation which may superinduce fear or despondency—two very necessary ingredients in getting up a cholera panic.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

CINCINNATI, April 15.

A Memphis dispatch to the *Gazette* says that the steamer John Raymond exploded her boiler and took fire when near Isiand No. 40, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The first engineer was blown overboard and lost; the second engineer was badly scalded, and six firemen and deck hands more or less injured. After floating five miles down the stream the fire was extinguished and the passengers were rescued by the steamer Tennessee and taken to Memphis. The Raymond was valued at $15,000. The damages will amount to about $2,000.

RAILROAD DISASTER—PASSENGERS INJURED.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 22.

By a disaster on the Washington Central Railroad, Dr. Allen, of Galveston, Dr. Baring, of Chappel Hill, and Charles Enger, of the New Orleans Railroad, were badly wounded.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE—COTTON AGENTS—CREVASSES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.

Dr. Bruce, of Georgia, has accepted the invitation to give a history of Methodism to the Conference.

General Canby has refused to permit the issue of writs of *habeas corpus* to the Treasury cotton agents who are charged with frauds upon the Government.

The crevasses below this city are widening and the levee commissioners are making efforts to stop the flood.

The floods above are also increasing.

From Mexico.

Senor Romeo has reports of late victories of the Liberals over the Imperialists in Mexico. Through him it is stated that the Liberal forces under General Perazas took the city of Chihuahua by storm on the 25th of March, after abstinate resistance, capturing the entire war material any many prisoners, and that the city of Hidalgo de Paral was also captured by assault on the 22d of the same month by the Liberals under Colonel Vacquez.—The occupation of the city of Chihuahua and the victory of Hidalgo has restored the whole of the State of Chihuahua to the Liberals. President Juarez was to leave El Paso for the city of Chihuahua in a few days.

One hundred young men are now preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood, at Philadelphia.

STATE NEWS.

GEN. R. E. LEE.—This distinguished southerner and military chief, we understand, is to be present at the June commencement at Chapel Hill. This fact will impart additional interest to that usually attractive occasion, especially as it is expected that he will address the students. It is not only the fact that Gen. Lee had in the army he commanded in person many citizen from our State, which will attract a host of people, and insure him a welcome and enthusiastic reception, but this will be so from the fact that he is a ripe scholar. Besides, he has since the surrender at Appomattox Court House steadily counseled the citizens of the South to proceed with the work of restoration; to revive their educational interests; to go to work either with head or hand; and thus secure social and pecuniary independence. Let him come, then, and give us an opportunity to manifest the respect we bear him as well as benefit by his wise counsels.—*Progress.*

PERSONAL.—Major General J. B. Steedman and Brigadier General James S. Fullerton, detailed by President Johnson to inspect the workings of Freedmen's Bureaus in the Southern States, arrived in town last night, and have taken quarters at the Yarborough House.

How long these officers will remain in this city we are not able to state; but long enough no doubt to obtain accurate knowledge of the sentiments of our citizens and their attitude towards the government at Washington. We bespeak for them as gentlemen and liberal minded Americans the courtesy and confidence of our people.

Progress.

THE WORK AMONG FREEDMEN.—Rev. H. M. Tupper, a graduate of Newton Seminary, and now a missionary to the freedmeen of Raleigh, writes that he has organized a regular Baptist church of most humble and faithful Christians. He says:

"We have purchased a building lot in a pleasant part of the city. I have advanced the money to pay for it, my savings while a soldier. Some one must make the sacrifice, and I am on the field, see the need, and cannot withhold. We shall at once commence the work of building a church. I labor on boldly, trusting in God, endeavoring to show to all that my work is one of love. This course has softened the hearts of some who were bitterly opposed to us at the beginning." *N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE SCOTT OUTRAGE.—Some seven or eight of the ruffians engaged in the recent outrage on Mr. Scott and his family, at Deep Gully, have been arrested and are now confined in the city jail. The police are on the track of the remainder. We understand the charge against them will be that of arson, if not of burglary and robbery.

Newbern Commercial.

The remains of Capt. E. O. Daily, of Fayetteville, were interred in that city lately.

There are fifty students at Wake Forrest College.

A vessel at Portsmouth is now discharging a cargo of crystal blacks for the North Carolina fisheries.

Greensboro' has gas in her streets.

PARDONED.—We are informed that J. Parker Jordan, Esq., one of the counsel for Mrs. Ball, tried by a Military Commission in this city for killing a freedman in Warren county, has received a dispatch from Washington that Mrs. Ball who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, has been pardoned by President Johnson, and that she will be released in a few days.—*Ral. Standard.*

BAPTISM—THE REVIVAL.—In spite of wind, cold, cloud and mud, the Baptists still prosecute their religious efforts. Last night, the church was well attended; a large number of penitents appeared on the anxious seats, and there was one regeneration. We understand the ordinance of baptism will be administered this evening, after a discourse by Rev. C. C. Chaplin, of Danville.

At the M. E. Church we suppose the good work prospers.—*Ral. Progress.*

The light-house at Wade's Point, Virginia, and the Croatan light, near Roanoke Island, North Carolina, will soon be rebuilt.

We learn from the Fayetteville *Presbyterian* that Col. John W. Hinsdale of that place has been admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of New York. Colonel H. intends, we believe, to make his future home in Arkansas.

THE FUNDING ACT.—We are gratified to learn that the Public Treasurer is in constant receipt of numerous applications for the funding of State securities under the act of the late Legislature.

As very many of these applications come from Northern creditors, the interference is gratifying that they do not anticipate that there is danger of the State's being turned over to the "tender mercies" of the Radicals.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Gens. Stedman and Fullarton, who have been sent South by President Johnson for the purpose of investigating the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, and reporting upon the social and political status of the Southern States, arrived in the city last night. They will, we suppose, be called upon to-day by the more prominent of our citizens of all parties, from whom they can obtain correct information as to the true condition of things in our midst. They are, we doubt not, honorable, fair-minded and courteous gentlemen, who will give a true and faithful report of the condition of things here, and we shall be much mistaken if they do not arrive at a very different conclusion in regard to the justice and loyalty of our people, from that of many of the letter writers for the Northern papers.—*Salisbury Old North State.*

HOME AGAIN.—Our whilom friend, Lou. Anderson, Esq., has returned from the South, where he was acting in the Quartermaster's Department. He was first engaged at Nashville, Tenn., and from there was transferred to Raleigh, N. C., where he has been the past year. He is an Andy Johnson man, and says the people of North Carolina are peaceable and well disposed towards the government, holding a Radical Congress responsible for denying them their representation in that body and their rightful place in the Union.

Canton (Ohio) Democrat.

PERSONAL.—The venerable Ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, and the Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., were in this city, on yesterday.—*Sentinel, 27th.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Austrian-Prussian Difficulties—War Considered Inevitable.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The steamship America, from Southampton on the 11th inst., has arrived at quarantine. The ship Eliza from New York, for Bremen, was run into and sunk off Portland, and all hands but one man perished.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The *Times's* Paris correspondent says Marshal Niel, who commands one of the greatest of the French military divisions, has had interviews with the Emperor in Paris, and is inferred that if war breaks out between Prussia and Austria a corps of observation would be formed on the Rhine, Marshal Niel commanding. The Marshal was sent to Turin just before the last Italian war commenced.

Prussia's reply to the Austrian note has created an extremely unfavorable impression at Vienna. Austria reiterates her demand in a note of the 31st ult., and expresses a hope that Prussia will explain the meaning of her warlike preparations. The Italian embassador at Berlin, in a dispatch to Florence, considers war between Austria and Prussia to be inevitable. Italy is preparing, in the event of war, to attack Austria in Venetia.

An extraordinary session of the Federal Diet has taken place. Prussia proposes a convocation of the German Parliament with universal suffrage and direct relations for the purpose of reform.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.—The Senate will attempt to pass the District negro suffrage bill by a two-thirds vote in advance of the new constitutional amendment. They hope to carry this as a pioneer measure, for if they pass it over the veto they will feel quite sure of the same vote for the constitutional amendment.

THE REVENUE AND TARIFF BILLS.—The Committee on Ways and Means are expected to press the consideration of the internal revenue and tariff bills before the amendment question, but the latter will give way to nothing else.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The bankrupt bill is not only to be again brought forward, but is likely to be enacted. Its friends claim for it a majority of twenty in the House. It has been defeated on two occasions, at this session, by absenteeism and by disputed details. But it is now thought that, with some slight modifications, it will pass both Houses.

MASONIC VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.—The President, who is a member of the Masonic fraternity, rececived on Wednesday a delegation of Knights Templar of the United States, who were introduced by Commissioner French. A number of Chippewa Indians were also granted an audience by the President.

TEST OATH.—The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives reports against any modification of the test oath, holding, as a principle, thnt men who have been openly disloyal should not occupy Federal offices.

SHOCKING DEATH OF THREE CHILDREN.—BOSTON, April 22, 1866.—The wall of a building in process of demolition on Orange lane fell down last night, burying in the rubbish and killing three little boys, named Robert Wilkins, Henry Woods and Robert St. Clair, all between six and twelve years of age. Mary Fisher, eighteen years old, had both her legs broken and received other injuries. The parents of the children are poor people residing in the vicinity of the scene of disaster.

DARING ROBBERY.—ALBANY, April 22, 1866.—The house of David Pellet, a farmer, residing about a mile from Norwich, Chenango county, was robbed of seven thousand dollars in money and government bonds last Thursday, during the absence of Mr. Pellet and his wife. Two men assaulted his son and compelled him to disclose where the money was kept. He was so badly beaten as to be insensible when his father returned home.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM CONNECTICUT.—The following is the official vote of Connecticut:

Hawley	43,974	English	43,433
Hawley over English, 541		Scattering 10	
Lt.-Gov..Winchester	43,998	Hyde	43,126
*Sec. State.*Pease	44,405	Olney	43,186
*Treasurer.*Tainter	44,413	Barbour	43,173
*Comptroller.*Battell	44,403	Kingsbury	42,165

Republican majorities—Winchester, 872; Pease, 1,221; Tainter, 1,240; Battell, 1,238.

FORMER RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AT NEW YORK.—The *Post* gives a tabular statement of the deaths in New York from cholera in the years 1832, 1834, 1849 and 1854:

	Deaths.	Native.	Foreign.
1832	3,513	1,027	2,486
1834	971	301	670
1849	5,071	1,627	3,444
1854	2,509	606	1,903
Total	12,064	3,531	8,503

AN ODD CATASTROPHE.—An East India paper reports that the other day a sad accident happened near Shoolay. As an elephant was rubbing itself against a wall, it fairly pushed it down, causing the death of two out of three men who were sleeping on the other side of it.

NO CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—There is no Asiatic cholera in our city. It has come near us by means of emigrant ships from Europe, and is very likely to vist us in the course of the ensuing summer, though we have a Health Commission that is doing its utmost to keep it away. If it does come, our distant readers shall be promptly advised of the fact through these columns.—*World.*

A VICTIM TO CHOLERA.—Dr. Slater, the Health Officer of Halifax, who in the faithful discharge of his duties proceeded on board of the cholera ship England, to alleviate the distress of the afflicted, was stricken down with the disease and died on the 6th inst.

TRIAL OF GEN. LEE, GEN. WISE AND OTHERS.—The Attorney General has been in consultation with Judge Underwood with reference to the trials of Wise, Lee and some sixty others who were indicted for treason in the United States District Court at Norfolk last summer. It is not likely that the indictment against General Lee will be prosecuted at the May term, if indeed, the trial shall ever take place. It is proposed to try first, of the persons indicted at Norfolk, Henry A. Wise, and in all probability that will be the only case disposed of this season in Virginia, unless it be determined to try Davis, and in that event no effort will be made to try Wise during the May term.

The President to-day completed the appointments of Collectors and Assessors for the districts of Virginia. All the appointees take the test-oath without modification.—*Wash. Cor. New York Times, April 23.*

On Thursday last a torpedo, which had been sunk for three years and one month, in Charleston harbor, exploded off the beach of Sullivan's Island, near battery "B," in about eight fathoms of water. It is supposed to have been exploded by the dragging of a vessel's cable. It lifted an immense volume of water and presented quite a grand appearance.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.—The election for State officers in Texas, under the new Constitution adopted by the State Reconstruction Convention, will take place on the first Monday in June. The candidate for Governor of the Conservative party is J. W. Throckmorton, and the Republican candidate is E. M. Pease. No Congressmen are to be chosen at this election.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* learns that the contractors for the Alexandria and Fredericksburg railroad, Northern men, refuse to employ negroes.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.—It is believed that the President will soon issue another proclamation in in regard to the status of the Southern States, including Texas, and stating explicitly that martial law is at an end and the writ of *habeas corpus* restored.

Judge Aldrich of South Carolina, having had one of his judgments revoked by the arbitrary power of General Sickels, has declined to sit on any further cases until the judiciary of the State is protected from an officious interference that is as embarrassing as degrading.

POVERTY IN MAINE.—The Bangor (Maine) *Whig* says:

Not less than four hundred widows in that city are applicants for aid from the Bangor Fuel Society. Bangor has a population of about sixteen thousand.

The ladies in nearly every city and town in the South are moving to celebrate the coming May by substantial testimonials in commemoration of their dead heroes. This patriotic work is being done through the medium of fairs.

The Norfolk *Day Book* alleges that the United States soldiers in that city stop and disarm white men in the street, while negroes are allowed to carry weapons without molestation.

A young American lady, brought up in the Christian faith, joined the Jewish church at Chicago, a few days ago.

FELONY TO SHIP NITRO-GLYCERINE.—SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed the California delegation in Congress their resolutions requesting the passage of a law making it felony to ship or transport nitro-glycerine within the United States on American vessels.

FLEET FOR THE FISHERIES.—The fleet ordered to the fisheries is a strong one, under the command of (as the New York *Herald* says) "a nephew of 'don't-give-up-the-ship' Lawrence." Captain Charles S. Boggs, of New Jersey, is the man. The following is the list and strength of the squadron:

Name and Class.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Crew.
De Soto (flagship), sidewheel	8	1,609	175
Miantonomah, iron-clad	4	1,564	152
Shamrock, double-ender	10	974	150
Ashuelot, double-ender, (iron)	10	1,030	150
Augusta, side-wheel	10	1,310	175
Winooski, double-ender	10	974	150
Don, screw	8	300	125
Total	55	7,842	1,085

*The above is exclusive of officers.

The British squadron on the fishing grounds is very much larger than ours. It numbers twenty-one vessels, four hundred and forty-seven guns, and five thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven men. The fleet is commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K. C. B.

RATHER ANCIENT.—The oldest stove, probably, in the United States, is the one which warms the hall of Virginia's capitol, in Richmond. It was made in England, and sent to Richmond in 1770, and warmed the House of Burgesses for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been for thirty years. It has survived three British monarchs; has been contemporaneous with four kingly monarchies, two republics, and two Imperial governments of France. The great republic of America has been torn by internecine strife, the breaches partly healed, and still the old stove remains unmoved in the midst of all.

The Montreal (C. E.) *Gazette* of April 23, reports that Dr. Slayter, one of the physicians who volunteered to attend the cholera patients on the England, was taken ill on Monday morning, and died of that disease on Tuesday night. Two other doctors, Garrie and Gossip, were attacked with the disease, but have recovered. Eight of the passengers made their escape from the quarantine ship, and it is feared may spread the disease.—Three cases of cholera have also been reported at Halifax.

While the bill for the reorganization of the army was under discussion in the House of Representatives, Schenck of Ohio, who glories in the title of General—a title which he disgraced by his shameful incompetency and want of courage—spoke of Gen. Lee as a "*doubly perjured wretch.*"

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.—The *National Intelligencer* says: "From all parts of the country, we hear on the part of the people, notes of preparation for conflict with the fanatic or mercenary followers of the black flag of Thaddeus Stevens. A late demonstration in Connecticut of a large number of leading Republicans who supported General Hawley, establishes the fact, beyond all peradventure, that that State is, by a large majority, for the President."

TRIAL OF EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The law officer of the Government, under instructions of the President, is preparing to have Jefferson Davis arraigned before the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, which meets at Norfolk, Virginia, on the first Monday in May, upon the charge of high treason. Nothing will prevent this action but the intervention of Congress, or the refusal of Chief Justice Chase to try the case.—*Washington Republican, 25th.*

THE GEORGIA BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This body, the Macon *Telegraph* says, met in Macon on Saturday last. About seventy-five delegate were in attendance.

Rev. P. H. Mell, D. D., President.
Rev. John F. Dagg, Secretary.
Rev. D. W. Gwin, Assistant Secretary.

The usual committees on Religious Exercises, Finance and Business were appointed.

Visiting members from Alabama, Virginia and Tennessee, were, on motion, invited to take seats with the Convention.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The session of the Old School Presbyterian Church at St. Louis next month is regarded with much interest, as it is probable that the question of a re-union of the Old and New School branches will be under discussion.

The Christian Times of New York, and *Episcopal Recorder* of Philadelphia, have been consolidated under the tittle of *The Episcopalian*, and will be published simultaneously in both cities.

Guizot has become a Roman Catholic.

The Pilgrim's Progress has been translated into Chinese.

Matinees are given at the London theatres for distressed clergymen.

Dr. Pusey, so much talked of in religious circles, is coming to America.

ARLINGTON.—A chapel has recently been erected upon the Arlington estate, for the benefit of the freedmen living there.

The Raleigh *Biblical Recorder* says the final struggle for the mastery of the world will be between these two parties, the Baptists and the Romanists.

Henry F. Durant, Esq., a well-known lawyer of Boston, has turned preacher, either for the want of honester employment or with a view to political preferment, it is difficult to say which.

The New Haven Common Council have been petitioned to abate as a nuisance one of the colored Methodist Churches of that city, for unreasonable boisterousness in singing and praying.

The Baptist Witness is the name of a new weekly paper which has recently made its appearance in Nashville—J. C. Rodgers publisher; John Tovell and Dr. N. M. Crawford editors.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, referring to Chas. Sumner and Thad. Stevens, says: "Congress is led somewhat crustily by bachelors, tightly wedded to their own ways, for want of better brides."

A NEW JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—Wednesday afternoon, the corner stone of a new Jewish Synagogue was laid in Thirty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue, New York, amid the chants, invocations, and impressive ceremonies of the Hebrew faith.

The Rev. Dr. Dod, late rector of Trinity Church, Princeton, has resigned his charge on account of ill health, and the Rev. Alfred B. Baker, lately of New Brunswick, has been called to fill his place.

The latest English papers announce the death, at the age of seventy-six years, of Rev. John Keble, author of "The Christian Year." That work was published in 1827, and has gone through forty editions in England.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that two of the Episcopal Churches in Charleston, S. C., are making a united movement for educating colored children, and already have six hundred scholars under their care.

Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, the most popular of the Episcopal Bench, was seized with exhaustion after preaching at St. Paul's on 29th March, and is still so far indisposed as to be forced to relinquish for awhile his diocesan duties.

An eccentric individual went to one of the news depots in New York, a few days ago, and called for copies of the World, the Flesh and the Devil. On being asked by the news-dealer to be more explicit, he said he wanted the *World, Herald* and *Forney's Chronicle.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 3, 1866.

Shame, Where is Thy Blush!

After every storm, a filthy scum, stirred up from the foul and decayed sediments of the bottom, rests for awhile upon the surface. This is also true of great political agitations and revolutions, and has had apt illustration in the Southern States recently. In most of our States, however, this scum, by the weight of its own filth, is rapidly sinking to the bottom, as the political waters subside, and it is to be hoped, with the returning calm, it will entirely disappear.

In Tennessee and Virginia, however, the people are yet cursed by rulers who are a disgrace to the age in which we live. In the former, from the act of the Legislature, disfranchising all the citizens but the followers and worshipers of the moral and political abortion, who now chances to be Governor, we fear time must elapse before they can be freed from the evils which beset them. In the latter State, however, the people, who are libeled by the course of their present chief magistrate, will, as soon as it is permitted them to speak at the ballot box, place the seal of condemnation upon his conduct.

Since the close of the war, nothing has happened, which will so shock the moral sense of the civilized world as the recent conduct and remarks of Gov. Pierpoint, in reference to his refusal to permit Gen. Colston to deliver his lecture on General Stonewall Jackson in the Hall of the House of Delegates. We had supposed, during the great Revolution just ended, if there was one character who had acted his part in the terrible tragedy, and had passed from among us to render an account of his stewardship on earth, in whom all the elements were so blended as gave the world the assurance of a man, it was Gen. T. J. Jackson. We had thought that the exalted reputation of the citizen, the exemplary character of the christian, and the brilliant exploits of the soldier, had rendered the character of Jackson worthy the admiration of every man who honored virtue, truth and manliness, and had made him not only worthy the pride of Virginians, but a pride to the American name; nay, an honor to the human race. We venture the assertion that Gov. Pierpoint will remain for all time to come almost, if not a solitary exception, without distinction of party, section or nationality, who sees nothing in the character of Jackson to admire. And with the following extract from the report of the Richmond *Examiner*, of the opening of Gen. Colston's lecture, we propose to leave this *worthy* Governor alone in his uneviable glory:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I had hoped to-night to have addressed you in another place, but in a conversation which has been accurately reported in one of the morning papers, [the *Examiner*] the Governor of Virginia refused me the use of the Hall of the House of Delegates for any such purpose as to deliver a eulogy on the most honored and beloved son Virginia has produced in modern times. [Hisses.]

[In order that the reader may better know the character of this "conversation" to which General Colston alludes, and the accuracy of which he testifies to, we reproduce it here, as printed in the *Examiner* of last Thursday.—Ed. Examiner.]

The Hall of the House of Delegates should have been offered to General Colston without solicitation, but, in default of that fitting courtesy, he approached the so-called "Governor" of Virginia to ask for it. The following brief dialogue will show how he and his application were received.

On entering the Governor's room, General Colston presented to him the letter of invitation he had received from many of our most prominent citizens, which was taken and read. As the Governor returned the letter, General Colston remarked pleasantly:

"Governor, I suppose now that the war is over, that every Virginian feels a pride in the fame and character of 'Stonewall' Jackson."

Pierpoint. "No, sir. *I* feel no pride in Jackson as a Virginian, and can see nothing in his character worthy of admiration."

After some further remarks, Pierpoint asked, contemptuously, "What is there in the character of Jackson to admire? He was a kind of crazy enthusiast, with a good deal of bigotry of Cromwell in him. That was all."

General Colston. "I merely called, sir, to ask you if I could get the use of the hall for my lecture."

Pierpoint. "No, *sir!*" (very emphatically). "I will not lend the Hall of the House of Delegates for any *such* purpose."

And then he again asked, derisively, "What was there in the character of Jackson to admire?"

General Colston.—"It is useless for us who differ so widely, sir, to discuss that subject. You must excuse me for doing so. Good morning." And the General departed.

In closing his able and entertaining lecture, Gen. Colston, himself a distinguished and worthy follower of the distinguished soldier, very truthfully remarks:

He was beloved by his soldiers, admired by his enemies and the world. Jackson's name was honored by all the world over, by friends and foes alike, and it was reserved for one who calls himself the *Governor of Virginia to say that he felt no sort of pride in Jackson, and could see nothing to admire in his character.* But the soldiers who fought him did not think so; the soldiers of the Federal army always respected and appreciated him. The soldiers of both armies had not been unmindful of the generous spirit exhibited by both of their great leaders; it was only the demagogues, who kept out of the battle, that kept howling for blood and confiscation.

The Baltimore Fair.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Ladies, held on the 26th ult., the sum of $108,000 was appropriated to the following States:

Virginia	$20,000
North Carolina	10,000
South Carolina	15,000
Georgia	10,000
Alabama	10,000
Mississippi	15,000
Florida	4,000
Tennessee	6,000
Arkansas	4,000
Louisiana	6,000
Maryland	8,000

A committee of three ladies was appointed to superintend the distribution for each State—a list of whom will be published in a few days. In addition to the appropriations above, about $50,000 will remain as a reserved fund in the hands of the Executive Committee to increase the allotment to such States as may require it, and to meet special cases. The result of the Fair has been so far developed as to make it certain that its aggregate proceeds will not be less than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The entire expenses will not exceed three thousand dollars.

U. S. District Court.

The District Court of the United States, for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, opened its Spring session in this place yesterday, His Honor G. W. Brooks, presiding.—The United States Attorney for the District of North Carolina, D. H. Starbuck, Esq., and the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Goodloe, were present.

The Court has but a limited criminal jurisdiction, and under the Act of Congress, persons to form a Grand Jury are not summoned except by a special order from the Judge. The first Grand Jury which has been convened in this Court for many years past, was organized yesterday, and we learn that they received from the Court a very lucid and comprehensive charge. We hear, however, of no business of a criminal nature, which will be brought before the Court.

The Revenue Law and Post Office Department.—We call attention to the very important communication, on our first page, from Mr. Treasurer Battle in reference to the Revenue Law, which is of the first importance to the tax payer and receiver.

Also, on the same page, will be found a communication from Mr. Jobe, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, in reference to Postmasters and Contractors.

From the Daily Journal, 2d inst.

Judge Fowle's Opinion.

We publish to-day to the exclusion of editorial and much other matter, the able and learned opinion of his Honor, Judge Fowle, in the matter of Major John H. Gee. The opinion will be read with pleasure by the public. It will be found to be an earnest and noble vindication of the supremacy of the civil law, and will add greatly to the reputation of Judge Fowle as a jurist.

The proclamation of the President in connection with the telegram to Gov. Worth, which we give below, renders the condition of things very anomalous, and gives grounds for a conflict of authority between judicial and military officers.

Of course, under orders received by him, Gen. Ruger acted properly, and Judge Fowle, as an independent and conscientious judicial officer, discharged his duty, in construing the proclamation according to the Constitution.

"It is a source of relief and gratification," says the Raleigh *Sentinel* "to learn that an order is to be issued that will remove and relieve all misconstruction of the proclamation. How any other construction, than the one which we have felt ourselves warranted in placing upon it, and which Judge Trigg, Judge Fowle, and others, have given it, can be given to its plain and unequivocal language, we cannot see. But the President's explanation of his intentions, when fully made known, will satisfy our people, who are convinced of his disposition to do all for them that he can, under the peculiar circumstances which surround him."

The telegram of the President to Gov. Worth is as follows:

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1866.

To Gov. Worth:

I am directed by the President to inform you that by his proclamation of April 2, 1866, it was not intended to interfere with Military Commissions at that time, or previously, organized, or trials pending before such Commissions, unless by special instructions the accused were to be turned over to civil authority.

Gen'l Ruger has been instructed to proceed with the trial to which you refer, but before the execution of any sentence rendered by such Commission, to report all proceedings to the War Department for examination and revision.

There has been an order this day prepared, and will soon be issued, which will relieve and settle all embarrassment growing out of a misconstruction of the proclamation, of which I will send you a copy.

EDWARD COOPER,
Acting Private Sec'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.
WAKE COUNTY.
His Honor Daniel G. Fowle, Presiding.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN H. GEE.

Saturday, April 28, 1866.

[The prisoner was represented by his counsel, D. P. Holland, of Florida, and John Wilder, of Boston, Mass.]

Upon the opening of Court Judge Fowle delivered the following opinion:

On the 10th inst., John H. Gee, a citizen of the State of Florida, filed a petition before me, alleging that he was imprisoned and held in close confinement in the city of Raleigh, by brevet Major General Thos. H. Ruger, U. S. A., commanding the Department of North Carolina, and that, by his order, a Military Commission had been convened and organized in said city for the trial of said petitioner, under the following charges and specifications, to wit:

Charge 1st.—Violation of the laws and customs of war.

Specifications.—Cruelty and inhumanity to prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States, by the rebel government, or the military authority thereof at Salisbury, in the State of North Carolina, in a prison which was under the command and charge of John H. Gee, who was, or claimed to be, a Major in the rebel military service.

Charge 2d.—Murder in violation of the laws of war.

Specifications.—The felonious killing of prisoners of war committed to his custody, as aforesaid.

The offences are alleged to have been committed during the late rebellion, to wit: in the months of October, November, and December, 1864.

The petition further sets forth the proclamation of his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and claims that by virtue of said proclamation of April 2nd, 1866, he is entitled to be discharged from the custody of the military authorities of the United States Government, and prays that the writ of *habeas corpus* be issued, &c., so that the cause of his capture and detention may be inquired into, &c.

On the 11th inst., the writ was issued, returnable on the 14th, at which time brevet Major General Ruger made return that the said John H. Gee was detained by him "as a prisoner under the authority of the President of the United States."

The body of the petitioner not being produced, his counsel moved for an attachment to issue against brevet Major General Ruger, on account of his non-compliance with the mandate of the writ, and the insufficiency of his return thereto.

The Court adjourned the consideration of the motion to the 28th inst., to-day.

So far as the present inquiry is concerned, the guilt or innocence of the petitioner is not at issue. The question is, in regard to the sufficiency of the return made to the writ by General Ruger, and that depends upon whether:

1st. The Military Commission has jurisdiction of the alleged offences.

2nd. Have the civil courts the right to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Military Courts have been sanctioned, during time of war, upon the ground that the order, discipline and safety of an army in the field rendered such jurisdiction absolutely necessary. Thus, during the war with Mexico, military commissions were convened and organized under the command of Gen. Scott. They were never regarded as courts established under the authority of the Constitution of the United States, but as mere agents of the military authorities, and subject at all times to the control of the commanding officer.

The question which we have to consider, is not whether, during time of war, the creation of such commissions is a legitimate exercise of military power, but, whether, after the restoration of peace, and the Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring that the insurrection, so far as North Carolina is concerned, is at an end and is henceforth to be so regarded, a tribunal thus organized can continue in the exercise of a jurisdiction, assumed during time of war.

It will not do to say, that if the military commission was organized during the existence of the rebellion, that the jurisdiction having attached, the proclamation does not operate to suspend a trial already commenced; for, it is well settled by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, that if a law can be repealed upon which the jurisdiction depends, before judgment, the court can go no further with the case 5 Cranch, 281, 6; *Ibid.* 203 329—but it must be shown that it is a jurisdiction, which can be exercised, not only during time of war, upon which question the Court does not wish to be considered as expressing an opinion, as it is not necessary for the decision of this case, but also in time of peace.

Whence is any such jurisdiction derived? Not from the common law, for, in 1st Blackstone's Com., page 413, it is said, that "martial law, which is built upon no settled principles, but is entirely arbitrary in its decisions, is, as Sir Mathew Hale observes, in truth and reality no law, but something indulged, rather than allowed, as a law.—The necessity of order and discipline in an army is the only thing which can give it countenance, and therefore it ought not to be permitted in time of peace, when the King's Courts are open for all persons to receive justice according to the laws of the land * * * And it is laid down, (by Lord Coke in 3. Inst. 52) that if a lieutenant or other that hath commission of martial authority, doth in time of peace hang or otherwise execute a man by color of martial law, this is Murder, for it is against Magna Charta."

The President has declared, in his proclamation, that in North Carolina "the laws can be sustained and enforced by the proper civil authorities, State and Federal." In other words, "the Courts are open for all persons to receive justice according to the laws of the land," and this of itself constitutes in judgment of law a time of peace, as will be hereafter shown in the Earl of Lancaster's case.

A considerable portion of the history of England consists of a record of the struggles of our ancestors to prevent the King from the exercise of such powers as are claimed for the purpose of sustaining military commissions. Magna Charta was the result of the first great victory over military domination, but the struggle terminated not, until it was entirely settled that Military Commissions for the trial of civilians for any offence were entirely illegal.

Sir Mathew Hale, in his history of the common law, says at page 34: "Touching the business of martial law these things are to be observed, viz:

First. That in truth and reality, &c. (As quoted in Blackstone, supra.)

Secondly. This indulged law was only to extend to members of the army, or to those of the opposed army, and never was so much indulged as intended to be executed or exercised upon others who were not listed under the army, had no color or reason to be bound by Military Constitutions applicable only to the army, whereof they were not parts; but they were to be ordered and governed according to the laws to which they were subject, though it were a time of war.

Thirdly. That the exercise of martial law, whereby any person shall lose his life or member, or liberty, may not be permitted in time of peace."

Lord Loughbrough, in the case of Grant vs. Sir Chas. Gould, 2, H. Black, 69, says: "Martial law, such as is described by Hale, and such also as it is marked by Mr. Justice Blackstone, does not exist at all in England."

In the Earl of Lancaster's case, upon petition of error in the first Parliament of Edward 3rd, it was declared,

1st. That in time of peace, no man ought to be adjudicated to death for treason, or any other offence, without being arraigned and held to answer.

2nd. That regularly when the King's Courts are open it is a time of peace in judgment of law.

3rd. That no man ought to be sentenced to death by the record of the King, without his legal trial *per pares*.

Neither is any such authority bestowed by the Constitution of the United States, but, on the contrary, if it had been the intention of the framers of that instrument to negative any such construction, words more opposite could not have been used.

Art. 5th. of the amendments to the Constitution declares, that, "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person * * * be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

It is not contended that the petitioner was ever in either the land or naval service of the United States. If he was in either service, then a court-martial would have had jurisdiction, but this court, recognized and limited by the Constitution to the trial of those in the military or naval service, is very different, as we have shown, from a military commission, which assumes to try civilians.

But it is said, that the jurisdiction was conferred under the act of Congress, ratified March 3d, 1863, and the proclamations of the President declaring that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended. If this were so, still, as the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* was to continue "throughout the duration of the present rebellion," see proclamation 15th September, 1863, as the rebellion "is at an end and is henceforth to be so regarded," such jurisdiction is now gone.

But did any such jurisdiction accrue? The only right of which the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* deprives a citizen, is that of being admitted to bail, where the offence is bailable, and he is still entitled under article 6 of the amendments to the Constitution "to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

During the existence of the rebellion, the presiding officer of this Court introduced into the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, of which body he was a member, a series of resolutions relating to the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, among which were the following:

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail, and that the clause in the Confederate Constitution (which was identical in language with that contained in the Constitution of the United States,) which authorises the suspension of the privilege of the writ, applies only to cases of persons who may stand committed for criminal or supposed criminal offences, &c., &c.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law" was meant to deny to the Confederate Government all power to make any arrests except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress or trials except by due course of law, "except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia in time of war or public danger," are unconstitutonal and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right, in regard to her citizens, without the deepest concern.

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to impair the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district, wherein the crime shall have been committed, by authorising arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established constitutional tribunals of the country, "except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger."

These resolutions were believed to state correctly the principles of the Constitution and their whole tenor is adverse to the idea, that the suspension confers any jurisdiction upon the Military Commissions. They were adopted by a large majority, and ratified on the 6th of February, 1865.

This subject received my undivided attention at the time, and subsequent reflection has but strengthened the views then expressed.

The fourth section of the act of March 3d, declares, "That any order of the President or under his authority made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion shall be a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced for any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment, made, done or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order," &c.

This section does not pretend to confer any jurisdiction upon Military Commissions, but is only intended to make the President's order a defence to any action or prosecution for a "*search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment.*"

Whether it is Constitutional, even to this extent, is not now the question, but it does not confer upon the President the right to try a civilian by Military Commission assuming to have the power to pass upon life and death, but the implication is strong, that the *order* of the President shall not be a defence, if *more* than imprisonment is attempted.

The proclamation of September 15th, 1863, reciting that act, suspends the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the United States, in certain cases, but does not attempt to confer any jurisdiction upon Military Commissions, except such as are conferred by the rules and articles of war, and the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval forces.

In this respect this proclamation differs very materially and may be regarded as a modification of the proclamation of Sept. 24th, 1862, which purported to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to confer authority, in certain cases, upon Courts Martial and Military Commissions, without the sanction of any act of Congress.

As it is now conceded that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* can only be suspended by an act of Congress, and as Congress never conferred the power to suspend upon the President, until the 3rd of March 1863, it follows that the proclamation of Sept. 25th, 1862, was unauthorised, and that this is the view taken by the military authorities, we are led to believe, from the return of Major General Ruger, who asserts his right to hold John H. Gee as a prisoner under the authority of the President of the United States, and makes return as in such cases required by General Order No. 313, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Sept. 1863, the proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1863, and the act of Congress of March 3rd, 1863, but omits any reference to the proclamation of Sept. 24th 1862.

The general view of this subject, which we have taken, is fully sustained by His Honor, Judge Trigg, of the Circuit and District Court of the United States, for Tennessee, at its recent term in Memphis, in the case of Herron *vs.* General Runkle, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in which it was declared, that the Bureau Courts can examine no legitimate authority in time of peace, as they are entirely of a military character.

In the opinion of the Court, it is said, that "The recent proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring that an insurrection no longer exists," is a declaration of peace, which sweeps from among us every thing which savors of military constraint upon the rights of citizens, and restores to them the ordinary and peaceful channels for the assertion and enforcement of these rights.

The Court therefore concludes, that there is no jurisdiction conferred upon Military Commissions to try civilians in time of peace, either by the common law, the Constitution of the United States, act of Congress or any proclamation of the President after the power of suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was conferred upon him, but that such jurisdiction is in direct contravention of the proclamation of April 2nd, 1866, which declares, in accordance with the principles of Magna Charta, and the Constitution of the United States, that, "standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, are in times of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius of our free institutions and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion."

Assuming, then, that the Courts in question were in their inception legitimately and properly established, and that the jurisdiction exercised by them, during the existence of the war, was also legitimate and proper, it does not follow that they have a right, now the war is ended, to make and summarily to enforce orders as they did while a state of war existed.

The war being ended, that is an end to the Court, and there being no longer any such Court, the officer of the Bureau has no longer any authority to act in that capacity and to enforce judgments or orders, whether made before or since the declaration of peace. If he does so, and under that pretext seizes the property of a citizen, he will become a tresspasser, and may be held liable to damages to the party injured * * * If in this case the judgment was rendered and not enforced before the war ended, then it cannot be now enforced, for the authority by which it was rendered has ceased with the war and no longer exists."

The only question remaining for our consideration is, as to the jurisdiction of the civil Courts, and their right to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* in order that the capture and detention of the petitioner may be inquired into.

As the privileges of the writ were only suspended during the existence of the rebellion, and the rebellion, so far as North Carolina is concerned, "is at an end and henceforth to be so regarded," it follows that the Court can issue the writ, provided it has jurisdiction.

The fact that the petitioner is held by a Fedral officer, and the writ has been sued out from a State Court, is not important, inasmuch as it has been decided in North Carolina, in Bryan's case, 9 Jones 1, that the Court has jurisdiction in such cases.

The petitioner is not arrested and held for trial merely as a prisoner of war, and because of his participation in the rebellion, but it is charged that he has violated the laws and customs of war.

The laws and customs of war are a part of the laws of the nations, and the latter have always been regarded as a part of the common law. 4. Black. Com. 67, and offences against the same, which are not directly connected with the order, discipline and safety of an army in the field, are punishable by the civil tribunals. The charges against the petitioner are not of the latter character.

Whenever a party is the recognized loyal custodian of another, and is guilty of cruelty or inhumanity towards him, the law will hold him ameniable and he is subject to indictment in our civil courts. If be is not the legal custodian, then he is indictable for a false imprisonment, and the cruelty and inhumanity is considered in determining the punishment to be awarded. If death has ensued from cruelty and inhumanity under such circumstances, the party is indictable for murder, and upon conviction will suffer death.

The jurisdiction, therefore, of the Superior Courts of Law, is clear.

It has been suggested that the President did not intend by his proclamation to interfere with Military Commissions, at that time or previously oganized, or trials then pending before such Commissions, and that if the Court is satisfied that such was the intention of the President, it would not interfere by means of its writ. The Constitution declares that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it," and the act of March 3rd, 1863, authorizes the President only to suspend the privilege of the writ during the existence of the rebellion. It therefore follows that as soon as the rebellion is declared to be at an end, that it is the duty of the Court to declare that, in judgment of law, the privilege of the writ was restored. The fact being declared, the result inevitably follows, and there is no power in the President to declare that the insurrection is at an end, but that these Courts of Military Commission may, in certain cases, continue to exercise jurisdiction as if the insurrection were still waging. If he could continue the suspension a day beyond the constitutional limitation, he might continue it indefinitely.

It is considered by the Court, that the return to the writ is insufficient, and it is

Ordered, That an attachment in this cause issue against Brevet Major-General Thos. H. Ruger, but that the same be accompanied with a copy of this rule, which is to operate as instructions to the Sheriff not to serve the same, if Brevet Major-General Thos. H. Ruger shall forthwith, upon service of a copy of this rule upon him, cause the said John H. Gee to be brought before me, in obedience to the writ of *habeas corpus*, heretofore issued in this cause.

DAN'L. G. FOWLE, J. S. C.

April 28th, 1866.

The following is a copy of the writ directed to the Sheriff:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Wake County. }

To the Sheriff of Wake County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take the body of Brevet-Major General Thomas H. Ruger, and him safely keep so that you have him before me forthwith, without bail or mainprise, at the Court House, in Raleigh.

Herein fail not, and have you there and then this writ.

Witness, Daniel G. Fowle, Judge Superior Court of Law, at Court House in Raleigh, this 28th April, 1866.

(Signed) DANL. G. FOWLE, J. S. C.

Which the Sheriff subsequent returned with the following endorsement:

Executed the rule by serving copy upon Maj. Gen'l. Ruger.

The General declined producing the body and refused to submit to an arrest, and I was unable to make the same, because he was in command of a military force too strong to be overcome by the power of the country.

April 28th, 1866.

(Signed.) E. H. RAY, *Sheriff*.

Whereupon the Counsel of Maj. Gee submitted a request that the Clerk be directed to certify and transmit all the proceedings in the case to his Excellency, the Governor, for such action theron as he might deem advisable.

The Court accordingly

Ordered, That the papers in this case, together with the opinion of the Court, be filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law of Wake county, who is hereby directed to certify and transmit to his Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor of the State of North Carolina, a transcript of all the proceedings of the Court in this case, that he may take such action in the premises as he may deem proper.

Reconstruction.

If the people of the South had been in doubt as to the object of the Jacobins of Congress, the report of the Reconstruction Committee would now relieve it. Of all the shallow political knavery which has heretofore distinguished Congress, this is the consummation. After five months of assiduious labors the committee of fifteen of the two Houses, (appointed ostensibly to inquire into the condition of the States lately engaged in war with the Federal Government, but really to bolster up the declining fortunes of the present dominant party, and to secure success in the next Congressional and Presidential elections, have agreed upon and reported a plan of action. A careful analysis of the report reveals but one fact only, and that is the determination, at any cost, to retain the offices and patronage of the Government as long as possible.

Fearing to compromise these objects by appearing to keep the South longer out of the Union, and desiring, by way of delay, to furnish food for agitation and discussion, the committee have submitted a report, the adoption of which, by Congress, and its subsequent acceptance by the requisite number of States, would more effectually prevent reconstruction, if possible, than the success of the Confederate arms. Still, illiberal as the reported scheme is, devoid of justice, expediency and common sense, no one can hardly be surprised at it. We suppose, had the committee been compelled to report in ten days from their first meeting, their deliberations would have resulted in similar conclusions. Their continued and extended sessions, and their examinations of many distinguished Southerners, were but expensive mockeries, intended as a pleasant counterfeit of honest legislation.

We can hardly believe that the report of this Committee, expected to give peace, reconstruction and reconciliation, but which has really proposed in their stead war, destruction and alienation, would be endorsed by two-thirds of Congress, which is the majority necessary, had we not seen as great outrages to justice and law, already passed over the veto of the President, and in face of the unanimous protest of a people, whose utter helplessness, should have rendered their rights under the Union sacred.

We have more hope, however, from the Legislatures of the several States than from Congress. Conservative Legislatures of Northern States must certainly reject the proposed constitutional amendment, and of course the Southern Legislatures will do the same. But we can hardly foresee to what extreme limits radical measures will be carried. We know from recent experience that constitutional restrictions and honorable obligations have no control of them, and to accomplish their purpose we have but little reason to hope that personal honor, constitutional barriers, or the safety and prosperity of the Union itself will in the future, more than in the past, be permitted to interfere.

The refusal of ten States to ratify, would defeat the proposed amendment. In order to circumvent the requirements of the Constitution in this regard, we see that Mr. Sumner maintains that the States, at present represented in Congress, constitute at present the United States, that a majority of their electoral colleges are sufficient for the election of a President—that they, only, are to be counted in ascertaining a quorum of Congress, or three-fourths of the States, in the adoption of a Constitutional amendment. As Sumner seems to control Congress, this construction may be sanctioned, in which event the proposed amendment will prevail.

We will not do the good sense of our readers the injustice of discussing the different propositions laid down in the report. They will be found elsewhere. Their adoption will most assuredly accomplish what they are designed for—the further exclusion of the Southern States. Be the consequences what they may, poor and overwhelmed as we are, they will be rejected with scorn and indignation by the entire South. We, at least, will take no part in forging the chains that will bind us hand foot to the Radical charriot-wheels.

The tender of the bribe, in the proposal to indulge the ratifying States in the matter of the direct tax for ten years, is not more insulting to us than it is characteristic of them. Consulting their own hearts and taking counsel of their corruption, they add this offer, hoping our poverty may control our virtue. The spider has indeed woven a beautiful house and provided his parlor with enticing furniture, and now holds out a tempting offer to unwary flies to "walk in." Who accepts the invitation?

The Cholera in New York Harbor.

The recent cold snap seems to have killed off what was left of the cholera poison on board the vessels in the lower New York harbor. There were no new cases for the twenty-four hours which closed at the date of the last report, the 29th ult., while the deaths were few and the sick were generally getting better. In a few more days we may reasonably hope that all traces of the pestilence will have disappeared from the vicinity of that city. Theorists may say what they please about the uselessness of quarantines, but the cases of the Virginia and the Atlanta show that cholera can be kept out of populous communities by a rigidly-enforced quarantine. That disease does not originate upon this continent, and every instance of its appearance in this country can be traced to the ship which brought it over. We believe that, with proper care, the cholera can be kept away from New York and other ports until such time as it begins to rage with violence in Northern Germany, England, and Ireland. When all the ships that come to those ports of the United States which have daily and hourly communication with infected ports which are infested with cholera they cannot escape; but, as that disease is as yet infrequent in the ports with which our cities have most trade, they ought to escape a visitation for several months, if not until another year. The Boards of Health will undoubtedly have an abundance of time to prepare for the dreaded visitation.

Superior Court.—Yesterday being the commencement of the second week of the present session of the Court, the cases on the State Docket were pretty much all gotten through with.

Aaron Malloy, a freedman, was tried and convicted of larceny. Judgment of the Court: That the defendant receive 12 lashes upon his bare back, and pay costs of prosecution.

The next case taken up was that of the State *vs.* Robt. T. Brock. Charge, murder. The Grand Jury in this case having returned the bill of indictment as "not a true bill," on motion the defendant, Robt. T. Brock, was discharged. [It will be remembered that this man Brock was imprisoned sometime during the close of the past year, on suspicion of being the murderer of one John Connell, who was found murdered in his room at the Franklin Hotel.]

Sentence was passed upon Medora Ann Cutlar, a negro woman, who was convicted of manslaughter on Saturday last. The Court sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for thirty days, making the whole term of her imprisonment, since she was first committed, six months. His Honor in passing sentence upon her, warned her to be more careful in administering medicine in future, as, for a repitition of the offence she would certainly be hanged, whether it was her intention to kill the person or not.

No other business of importance was gotten through with except a few cases on the civil docket, among which were those of one Wm. Porter, who was charged with retailing spirituous liquors without a license. The number of charges thus brought against him were twenty-three. He was found guilty, however, in only ten instances and was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $25 and the costs of the prosecution.—*Daily Journal*, 1st inst.

Superior Court.—In our report of the proceedings of the Court in yesterday's issue, we omitted to mention the case of the State *vs.* James Wilson, *alias* James Boyd, *alias* James Carey. Charge, highway robbery. The defendant, in this case, plead that he was not guilty of highway robbery, but guilty of larceny. Ordered by the Court, that the defendant receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, and be discharged upon payment of the costs.

The first case taken up yesterday, was that of the State *vs.* William Johnson. Charge, burgalary. The defendant plead that he was not guilty of burgalary, but guilty of larceny. Judgement of the Court, that he receive thirty-nine lashes immediately, that he be then returned to jail, there be imprisoned thirty days, and at the end of that time he be taken out and receive thirty-nine lashes more, and then be discharged upon payment of costs, or otherwise according to law.

No further business of importance was transacted during the day.—*Daily Journal*, 2d inst.

Superior Court.—The Court met at the usual time yesterday, but done nothing worth reporting, except to order a special *venire* of a hundred men to appear at the Court House to-day, in order to select from this number a suitable jury in a case of burglary, which will be brought before the Court this morning.

New Hanover County Medical Association.—According to the call of the President, this body assembled at the City Hall in this city, on Tuesday evening last. We understand that the number of Physicians in attendance, from the city and county, were respectable, and that the proceedings were harmonious and interesting. This association is auxiliary to the State Medical Society, soon to assemble in Raleigh, and its operations, suspended during the war, are now resumed under favorable auspices.

The object of this County Medical Association, as set forth in the constitution and adopted, are the "advancement of Medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, and the promotion of all measures of a professional nature that are adapted to the relief of suffering humanity, and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community."

Surely these are humane and noble objects, worthy of the best efforts, individually and collectively, of the whole Medical Profession, and in their attainment, the community are of course deeply interested and should give their warm and hearty support. Combined action, based upon scientific objects are honorable principles, like those which have prompted and are carying forward this movement, promises in every way more success by such voluntary association, than when singly made, on the well known principle that there is more strength and efficiency in union.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

DR. WM. G. THOMAS, President.
DR. F. CUTLAR, Vice-President.
DR. A. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
DR. S. S. SATCHWELL, Cor. Secretary.
DR. W. H. HALL, Recording Secretary.

The regular meetings of the association are appointed to be held quarterly in Wilmington on Tuesday of each County Court week, when medical and surgical diseases will be considered, communications, oral and written, be made and discussed, and other business transacted. Special meetings may be had in addition at any time.

An adjourned meeting will be held on the 15th inst., to mature further arrangements intended, when an opportunity will again be offered to regular physicians to apply for membership in the association.

The subject of epidemics, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, &c., are already engaging the earnest attention and deliberations of the association, as we are informed.

The question of cholera, now so much engaging the public anxiety, is duly appreciated, and a laudable desire manifested to adopt the best means of preventing and treating that terrible disease. The Corresponding Secretary was directed to open correspondence with the municipal and medical authorities abroad on this subject, with a view of eliciting the views of others.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather Stormy—The Editors Calm—The Farmer, the Merchant and the Mechanic—Dull Times—Improvement of The Capitol—New Post Office—Trial of Maj. Gee—Appointments by Governor Worth—Adjutant General—Distribution of Artificial Limbs—The Literary Board, &c., &c.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Raleigh, April 27th.

Messrs. Editors:—When the world was less given to gab than it is now, I believe it was laid down by Rhetoricians, "never say anything unless you have something to say." If the rule were authority in this day, I should certainly not trouble you with another letter, yet awhile. But I am a man of my *promise* and I *promised* you an occasional letter.

All other themes failing we can have recourse to the weather, and I will say a word about that. We had imagined that old Æolus had reduced to subjection the winds that were so rampant during the month of March, and had fastened them securely in their prison-house, his cave, but he must have been deceived by their quietness and apparent submission and allowed them to escape his bolts and bars. Certain it is they have been rushing madly by us one after another, for two or three days past, in a manner that indicated a resolve never to be "caged" again. It is a pity the old jailor should have so relaxed his vigilance. The beauty of our little city, and the country around, has suffered considerably in consequence. The trees were just putting on their spring garments, of all the delicate tints appropriate to the season, and many, in part or in whole, have been hurled to the earth, while the garment of the others are much tattered and torn. The gardener, too, has cause to have his visage lengthened when he looks upon the vegetables that were just becoming the pride of his table, and sees the effects of the blasts upon them. It is true, however, that a few days calm and sunshine will restore things to their late healthy appearance and beneficent May will find them prepared for her favors and smiles.

The winds are all blusterers now. Even the editors (I ask your pardon!) who, a few weeks back, kept the public excited or aroused by their strife of words, their keen trusts and dexterous parring of blows if they have not concluded a truce, have relaxed their warfare into picket skirmishing, and our journals are marked by a comparatively calm discussion of the issues of the day. Would it could continue! Let us not be disturbed by bickerings at home, while receiving the peltings of *radical* wrath! Poverty and affliction should make us avoid all exhibition of private animosities. We should leave that for the return of prosperous days, if it be necessary at any time. Our people are straining every nerve to get the means to keep them afloat 'till the crop of the coming Fall shall afford some relief. Everything depends on the success of the farmer, and the farmer happily seems alive to the responsibility upon him. The merchant who has furnished us with the necessaries of life, for a consideration, has long ago reached the bottom of our pockets, and he now doubts whether it be worth his while to replenish his half emptied shelves, while his anxious look often indicates that he has but little surplus funds to meet the demands of his Northern creditor and support his dependent family. The mechanic is in a little better condition, but he feels that he cannot count with certainty upon a paying job, when he shall have finished that which now occupies his attention.

We are glad to see the State and General Governments have some work here to give a few of our honest painters and carpenters. The painter's brush has within a few days past worked considerable improvement in the appearance of the rooms in the Capitol. Each of the officers has, in turn, been compelled to vacate before that *practical Board of Internal Improvements*, and seek an asylum with a neighbor till his *sanctum* was refitted. The Executive rooms present quite a different appearance from what they did in the latter days of the war in North Carolina, when the ornamental was necessarily neglected. The Postoffice Department is erecting a temporary wooden building for a postoffice, on the corner where Lawrence's Hotel formerly stood, the site of the hotel having been purchased by the United States Government several years before the war. But for the war a handsome brick postoffice, worthy the Capital of the State, would probably ere now have been erected. Such a building would serve an excellent purpose in the way of ornament to that portion of the city, by partially concealing from view our poor apology for a Courthouse in the neighborhood.

The trial of Maj. Gee still drags its slow length along. We see several gentlemen from Salisbury and the country beyond in town, patiently awaiting their time to be called on to give evidence in behalf of the prisoner. By the way, if we mistake not, to-morrow is the day fixed by Judge Fowle for giving his decision, on the motion of counsel for an attachment for contempt against General Ruger, for not producing the body of the prisoner as required by the writ.

Gov. Worth has not the patronage possessed by the Governors during the war, and the late Provisional Governor; but we see he has recently made two excellent appointments—in the selection of Col. Jno. A. Gilmer, of Greensboro', for the post of Adjutant General, and of Mr. L. Garland Ryan, of Chapel Hill, for the duty of distributing artificial arms and legs among the maimed soldiers of the State, under the act of the Legislature. Maj. Ryan was a lame soldier himself for awhile, and he brings to the aid of his late unfortunate comrades-in-arms, a good head, willing hands, and a sympathizing heart. Gen. Gilmer's duties as Adjutant General, we imagine, will not be very onerous, but his character as an officer, earned while he was "Colonel of the 27th N. C. Troops," is a sufficient guarantee that whatever they be, they will be well performed.

We understand the Literary Board is in session to-day. The board is composed of first rate men, but we doubt that even they will be able to make the "N. C. new 6's and 8's" with which the Treasury of the Literary Fund was once filled, available for much in promoting the cause of education in the State; and we believe the Legislature appropriated the thousand old 6's belonging to the Fund, and its only valuable effects, to the use of the Public Treasury. We would fain hope the Board may discover a way to save the Fund [?] from bankruptcy, but we do not see how it can be done.

I am yours, &c., D.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Reconstruction.

Washington, April 29.—The joint committee on reconstruction have at last agreed upon a plan, and will report to-morrow to both Houses a proposed amendment to the Constitution, with two bills to carry into effect its guaranties. The propositions made by the committee will without doubt be endorsed by their associates in Congress, but are of such a charater that it will be impossible for the South to accept them, which is precisely what the Radicals want. They have no intention that the South shall be represented in the national Congress unless she sends members in full accord with them, and who will at once fall into the party traces under the lead of Stevens, Sumner & Co. All the wisest and best men of the South are to be forever excluded from holding office; men like Alexander H. Stephens who, with a proper spirit on the part of the North to ignore the past and conciliate difference, could do so much to re-unite the bonds of brotherhood now so wide asunder; and, then, all who adhered to the cause of the South are to be excluded from voting for members of Congress and Presidential electors until July, 1870. Now, with such a provision as this, where are the voters to come from if the South does not confer suffrage upon her ignorant negroes? The committee well know that, rightfully or wrongfully, the great mass of the Southern people cast their fortunes in with the cause for which so much was sacrificed, and yet they propose this wholesale disfranchisement of a heretofore franchised people. And as to the blacks, it is known that they are as uncomplaining and faithfully worked in supporting the rebellion in their way as any others, as long as they were not, by the force of circumstances, prevented from doing so by being brought within the area of the extending Federal lines. This week will probably be the most interesting and exciting since the convening of Congress, as the debate on the plan of the model re-constructionists will take a wide and extended range. The three Democrats on the committee all vote against the report.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

[From the New York Herald, 29th ult.]

The cholera is again raging at the lower quarantine. Five deaths have taken place, and thirteen additional cases been received on board the Falcon since Dr. Bissell made his last report. The whole number remaining in the hospital is ninety-six, being an increase of eight since the last report. Dr. Swinburne, in a communication to the Board of Health, gives a very hopeful account of matters on board the Falcon, and says that the severity of the disease is evidently lessening. The old sloop-of-war Saratoga was anchored in the lower bay on Friday night, and will be used for quarantine purposes.

The Dead of the War.—A plan for the vault of the Washington Cemetery, intended for the reception of the Union dead who fell on the battle-fields of Virginia, has been approved by the Quartermaster-General. It will be circular in shape, with an interior diameter of twenty feet, and covered with a hemispherical arch or doom. In the top of this dome will be an elliptical opening, covered with stone tablet, on which proper inscriptions may be made. The vault will be divided into four compartments by two cross walls intersecting at right angles. The remains of Union soldiers are generally distinguished from those of the rebels by the buttons of their uniforms, and sometimes by the descriptions of the deceased enclosed in sealed bottles, which, toward the close of the war, were interred with the bodies of our dead heroes for subsequent identification by their friends or relatives.

Wheat Prospects in the South.—The Nashville *Gazette* learns that the prospects of the wheat crop in Georgia are most flattering. From Mr. Lollar, who has been travelling extensively throughout Alabama and Mississippi during the past few weeks, we have a similar report in regard to the prospects of the wheat crop in those States. A much larger amount of this staple cereal has been grown this year than ever before, and the blades are already two feet high.

Morality has taken a high standard in Carson City, where there is a dancing school conducted on very strict and puritanical principles—"Cash in advance, and no huggin."

STATE NEWS.

Small Pox is rapidly disappearing from the city. The few cases remaining are confined to the negroes in the suburbs of the city.

Newbern Commercial.

LEGS FOR SOLDIERS.—We learn that Governor Worth has made arrangements to supply artificial legs to North Carolina soldiers, pursuant to an Act of the late General Assembly.

We will go more into particulars in regard to this subject, in our next.—*Standard.*

By reference to our Raleigh letter, the name of the gentleman appointed by Gov. Worth to make the distribution will be found.—ED. JOUR.]

LOST MEN!—INFORMATION WANTED!—Any person knowing anything of the fate of James J. Gaston, who was a member of Co. K, 42d Regiment, Kirkland's brigade, N. C. Troops, will confer a great favor on his wife and children by addressing the undersigned at Old Furnace, Gaston County, N. C. When last heard from he was at Wilmington, N. C. Said company was from the counties of Wake and Wilkes, and commanded by Capt. Alexander.

Also, any person knowing anything of the fate of Isaac Rohm, will confer a great favor on his wife and children, by communicating the same to the undersigned at Old Furnace, Gaston County, N. C. He was a member of Co. C, 6th Regiment, Hoke's brigade, N. C. Troops, and was last heard from in the Valley of Northern Virginia.

All papers in North Carolina friendly to needy, helpless and distressed women and children will please copy as many times as is convenient.

Address K. J. KENEDY,
Old Furnace, N. C.

CAPTAIN ADAMS.—The mortal remains of William Adams, who was killed in the battle of Sharpsburg, and at the time of his death, Captain of the Guilford Grays, were brought to this place for final interment on Friday night last, and buried with Masonic honors on Sunday evening.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Capt. Adams was an officer of the 27th N. C. T., and rested in the beautiful Cemetery of Shepherdstown, by the side of our friend and townsman, Capt. E. Meares.—[ED. JOUR.

RELIEF FOR NORTH CAROLINIANS.—We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 28th April, that Governor Worth has been notified by telegram, that the sum of *ten thousand dollars* has been appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute in North Carolina, by the managers of the Ladies' Southern Relief Fair in Baltimore. The manner of distribution will be hereafter arranged and announced.

Large numbers of Rockfish of the largest size are being caught in the Roanoke river near Weldon. The Roanoke has always been famous for these fish.

HALIFAX SUPERIOR COURT.—As we stated in our Thursday's issue, the Spring term of Halifax Superior Court has been in session this week, his Honor Judge Fowle presiding. On Thursday, three negroes, who had previously been convicted of larceny, had administered to their bare backs thirty-nine lashes each, by the Sheriff of the County. This should be a warning to all evil disposed persons to beware how they appropriate to their own use that which does not belong to them.

Weldon State.

Quite a severe storm passed through Halifax county last week, tearing up huge oaks by the roots and upsetting the farmers' fences to a considerable extent.

There was quite a severe frost in Halifax county last week says the *State.*

POCKET PICKED.—$800 GONE.—We regret to learn that Hon. Thomas Ruffin, the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State had his pocket picked this morning, at the North Carolina depot, of $800 in greenbacks.

Raleigh Progress.

GROSS OUTRAGE—ARMED BAND OF THIEVES.—[illegible], April 29, 1866.—Wm. R. Loftin, six miles from town, was attacked last night, by twelve or fifteen mounted men of both colors; purpose supposed to be horse-stealing. Loftin was shot in the arm, a negro living with him was shot in the face. Several of the robbers were wounded and driven off, leaving a horse and coat, which may cause the capture of some of the party.

Dr. Bartleson's house and out-houses were burned, and he was shot several times. It is supposed that the same party was concerned in both outrages.—*Goldsboro' News.*

On Thursday evening last, at Greensboro', N. C., a rather unpleasant sentence was executed by the officers of the civil law upon the persons of three individuals, convicted of the larceny of fifty-three watches from a jeweler named Scott, of Greensboro'? The case was tried before Judge [illegible], of the Circuit Court, and the prisoners, [illegible] Williams, of New York, John Rogers, of Philadelphia, and Geo. Simpson, an Englishman, plead guilty, and were sentenced to be publicly whipped, each being awarded twenty-five stripes. The sentence was carried out, with the exception of one of the party who fainted while getting his deserts.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

LAWYERS OF HALIFAX.—The lawyers of Halifax county, have determined to increase their tariff fees as follows:

On all bonds of $500 and under, a fee of $5.

On all bonds over $500, and not more than $1000, one per cent.

On all bonds over $1000, one fourth of one per cent. additional on the excess over $1000.

This does not refer to collections. When the attorney is required to collect, the practice is to charge not less than five per cent.

A gentleman from Eastern North Carolina, says the Norfolk *Virginian*, informs us that the officers of the United States are seizing mules and horses in those counties, which have been condemned and sold by the Government of the United States. Why is this? Are the troubles of our people ever to end? We ask the proper authorities to look into this reported outrage.

The Weldon *State* says that a negro named [illegible], an ecclesiastical functionary of the town of Halifax, threatened to enforce his authority at that place at the head of an armed mob. The white citizens prevented a riot, with the aid of the Bureau. What next?

Thirty-five prisoners from the Dry Tortugas came in Newbern Thursday, on their way to New York.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says that within the last two months the people of Mecklenburg Co., have paid to the United States Internal Revenue Collector the sum of $15,144 as a part of their direct land tax, besides other taxes paid to U. S. officers.

And yet these people have no representation, are denounced as traitors, and have Freedmen's Bureaus. Heaven help them!—*Petersburg Index.*

We are pleased to lean that Dr. Edward Warren, late Surgeon General of North Carolina, has recently been offered a Professorship, in one of the Medical Colleges of Philadelphia. He has, however, concluded to settle permanently in Baltimore, where his extensive experience, both as a Surgeon and Physician will doubtless secure him an extensive practice.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—The dwelling and out houses of Colonel Wm. Johnston, President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, were destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. Loss estimated $12,000. Insurance $8,000. Col. J's residence was one of the handsomest in Charlotte. The fire is supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

List of Pardons in the Executive Office.

We have been kindly furnished by Perrin Busbee, Private Secretary, *pro tem.*, of his Excellency, the Governor, with the following list of pardons now in the Governor's Office, which can be had by the parties named, on application:

J. J. Whitaker, G. A. Upchurch, J. R. Dunn, D. Stephenson, G. H. Wilder, Wake; Andrew [illegible]kle, T. F. Carter, Orange; Thomas Jones, [illegible]tin; Isaac Jarrett, Yadkin; John Larkins, [illegible]ett, W. H. Ellison, Craven; W. E. Horne, [illegible] Simmons, Geo. W. Little, Wm. Little, P. [illegible]ardson, Anson; Samuel Miles, W. H. Garris, Northampton; Sidney H. Johnson, Gaston; James Phillips, Edgecombe; Henry R. Bryan, Craven; B. F. Mebane, Geo. Patterson, S. H. Turrentine, John Tapscott, B. F. Moreton, Alamance; D. Murchison, Cumberland; V. A. McBee, Lincoln; W. G. Deberry, C. W. Woolley, Montgomery; W. S. Tayloe, W. W. Mitchell, Hertford; W. H. Gentry, Ashe.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Raleigh, April 30th, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please state in your paper that the lists of Acting Justices of the Peace have not been received from the following Counties, viz:

Alleghany, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Craven, Gaston, Gates, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Martin, Mitchell, Stanly, Surry, Watauga and Wilkes.

It is very necessary that the County Court Clerks should forward them, as I cannot send the laws only to those reported to this office as having qualified; and if any more should qualify in the Counties already reported, the Clerks will please inform me immediately.

Your obedient servant,
R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

Mr. H. B. Kingsbury, of Oxford, has been appointed at large by the President a Cadet at West Point.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A man giving the name of Foster has been arrested in Philadelphia, having in his possession a large amount of bonds and coupons, certificates of shares of stock, and drafts and checks. Among them are one $100 six per cent. city of Wilmington (N. C.) bond, with 25 unsigned coupons attached; and a $100 bond of the Eastern Shore Railroad Company, Md., besides a large number of blank checks on banks in the different States, containing the private marks and imprints of numerous well known business firms.—*Baltimore Sun, 26th ult.*

THE NEW ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We are pleased to learn, as we do from the columns of a Radical journal, that Mr. Stansberry, after Johnston surrendered to Sherman, wrote a series of articles to show that on the disbanding of the southern army the Confederate States at once resumed their old place and power in the Union. This is exactly what the President teaches in all his messages, and we are much pleased to be told that the new associate justice holds out such sound doctrines.

THE VANCOUVER TELEGRAPH LINE.—The following telegraphic correspondence has taken place:

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, April 24, 1866.—To the President and Secretary of State of the United States: I congratulate you on the completion of the telegraph line connecting Vancouver's Island with the United States, effected by American enterprise. It is my earnest hope that it may prove an enduring link to bind the United States of America and Great Britain in the bonds of peace and progression.

A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

THE REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1866.—We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that the enterprise, the successful prosecution of which is thus signalized, may be continued until it shall speedily unite the two continents and open to both a common and complete civilization.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
WM. H. SEWARD.

To Gov. A. E. Kennedy, Vancouver's Island.

REUNION MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.—A great demonstration in favor of re-union and the restoration policy of President Johnston was held in St. Louis on Saturday last. The meeting was called on occasion of the issue of the peace proclamation. In point of number and spirit it is stated to have been far superior to any similar meeting ever held in St. Louis. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens, and a letter was read from Major General Frank Blair, endorsing the object of the meeting.

SUIT FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.—Suit has been brought against Major General Woods commanding the Department of Alabama, by A. C. H. Dexter, for false imprisonment, on the charge of stealing government cotton. Damages laid at $500,000. Judge Stanbury, of Ohio, and E. A. Otis, of Nashville, are counsel for the government, Benjamin F. Butler, Judge Campbell and others, are counsel for the claimant. The case will be tried at Mobile.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.—A man confined in the Newburyport (Mass.) jail for burglary has made a statement that Mrs. Cunningham offered him $25,000 and her daughter Augusta in marriage to kill Dr. Burdell, in New York, some years ago. He declined the job, but took Augusta to the theatre, slept in the house on his return, and knew before he went to bed that the murder had been committed.

The Senate of the Tennessee Legislature has passed the Franchise Bill, as previously passed by the House. It disfranchises all who took part in the rebellion.

NOT CONFIRMED.—The Senate, on Monday last, refused to confirm the recent appointments made by President Johnson in Pennsylvania. Several of the Senators announced that no man who was nominated to office on the ground of his advocacy of the President's policy should be confirmed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:—"It is understood that Attorney General Speed has given the opinion that no further legislation is necessary to provide for the trial of Jefferson Davis, either upon the charge of treason or complicity in the assassination conspiracy."

It is currently rumored at Washington that President Johnson will veto the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union, should it pass the House of Representatives.

THE STUART MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.—It is a source of proud gratification to Virginians, that, although ground down by poverty, as a people, they are still spared the means necessary to do honor to the memory of the illustrious dead. The Steuart Monumental Association is proceeding with their purpose of erecting a suitable monument to that gallant cavalier, and have now taken all necessary initiatory steps, as will be seen by their circular.

THE RIGHTS OF HOTEL KEEPERS.—In the New York Supreme Court, on Monday, an important decision was made bearing upon the rights of hotel keepers. A lady owing a bill of $80 68, left a hotel, and the proprietor seized her trunk and clothing. She brought suit to recover them, but the court decided that the hotel proprietor was entitled to them for his bill, unless he was paid the whole amount due for board, $80 68, with costs.

The new penal code of Alabama makes no distinction on account of color, only marriages between white people and negroes are prohibited.—It forbids whipping and branding as a punishment for crime, but provides that convicts may be put to work upon the roads, or hired out to corporations or individuals.

GEN. BRAGG'S CONFISCATED ESTATE.—The case of the United States vs. the Greenwood plantation of Braxton Bragg, was up before the United States District Court at New Orleans on last Monday.—After hearing, the court decreed that after deducting costs and taxes, amounting to $4,504 42, and the judgment in favor of D. Augustin for $500, there be paid to J. R. Maurau $28,763 72, and to Pierre Lored $14,631 86, amounting in all to over $48,000, the price at which the plantation was sold.

DESPERATE DUEL.—A desperate duel was fought on Wednesday in the neighborhood of the city, between an ex-Confederate and Federal officer.—The weapons were pistols, and at the first fire the Federal received the bullet of his antagonist through both lungs, causing a dangerous and probably a fatal wound. The ex-Confederate was shot through both legs, below the knee, the tibia of the right leg being broken. Though serious, his hurts are not dangerous. We believe the quarrel arose from politics. The Federal is a native of France, whilst the ex-Confederate is either a native Frenchman or a Creole of French extraction, who was an officer in Coppen's Louisiana battalion, and had been publicly complimented by Gen. Lee on the battle-field for his gallantry. It is rumored about town that three more duels were to have been fought yesterday afternoon, and three more this morning.—*New Orleans Crescent, 20th.*

The name of the illustrious General Robert E. Lee heads the columns of the Mobile *Register* as the State Rights Democratic candidate for the next presidency.

RECONSTRUCTION.—THE PLAN OF THE RADICALS.

Report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

The labors of the reconstruction committee of Congress are at last at an end. A protracted meeting of the committee was held on Saturday morning, and it was finally decided by a large majority—twelve out of the fifteen members present voting in the affirmative—to report the following bills:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the constitution, namely:

Article.—Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

SEC. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

A bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights.

Whereas it is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union be restored to full participation in all political rights.

And whereas the Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit: [The constitutional article recited above is here inserted.]

Now, therefore, be it enacted, etc., That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

And be it further enated, That when any State, lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of Aug. 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

A bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States, who is included in any of the following classes, namely:

First. The President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, so-called, and the heads of departments thereof.

Second. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America, so-called.

Third. Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated at the military or naval academy of the United States, Judges of the Courts of the United States and members of either House of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fourth. Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so-called, above the grade of Colonel in the army, or Master in the navy; and any one who as Governor of either of the so-called Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fifth. Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than as prisoners of war.

The committee removed the injunction of secrecy so far as the above propositions are concerned, and permitted copies to be furnished to the press. It is understood that the vote upon them was 12 against 3. As it is known that Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rogers only voted in the negative, the affirmative must be Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard and Williams, and Representatives Stevens, Washburne, (Ill.,) Morrill Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell and Blaine.

THE REVENUE LAW.

We lay before our readers the following circular, furnished us by Sheriff Bunting, from the Public Treasurer to sheriffs and others, containing answers to questions concerning the proper construction of the Revenue Act.

No doubt the circular will be of service in elucidating this most interesting and perplexing subject.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Raleigh, April 27th, 1866.

To Sheriffs, List Takers and Tax Payers.

Since my circular of the 13th of April, my opinion has been asked on various points, and my answers in substance are contained in the following synopsis.

To secure uniformity in the execution of the law, the answers are sent to each county. I will be pleased to receive communications from any source, in regard to difficulties presented by the Revenue Act.

Very respectfully,
KEMP. P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

SCHEDULE A.

POLL TAX.

1. The word "person" in section 2, schedule A. includes *corporations*, which are "artificial persons."—Therefore all Railroad Companies (whether exempt from taxation by their charters or not) and other corporations must list their employees subject to poll tax and pay the tax, which may be retained out of the wages of the employees.

2. A puts B in a house on A's plantation without any definite lease. They work together and B gets a part of the crop. A is liable for B's tax. If A refuse to list him, the list taker must notify the Sheriff, who will inform the Solicitor of the Circuit. Of course B is liable for the tax also, and A can collect out of him.

MONEY INVESTED.

3. The interest on State bonds issued before 23rd of February, 1861, is not taxable as such. After it is collected the proceeds are taxed as "Income."

4. A citizen of N. C. dies, leaving a will—citizen of New Jersey takes out letters of administration with the will annexed. Bonds, &c., due the estate from public and private debtors in New Jersey, are not subject to taxation in this State.

5. If A owes B $1000, but is only able to pay $500, B must list $500 as a solvent debt. The proper question for the tax payer is, "suppose my debtor to propose a compromise, what would I take for my claim?" The value thus fixed is liable to taxation. If the credit is good now, gloomy fears as to the future condition of the State, because of the results of emancipation or apprehended hostile measures by the majority of Congress, or other similar conjectures, are not sufficient to warrant such credit being returned as insolvent.

SALARIES.

5. The salary of a minister of the gospel received for his ministerial duties is exempt, but if a minister engages in secular business this salary is not exempt.

7. The salary tax is only on actual receipts in money or money's worth. If $1,500 was promised and only $300 received, in money or money's worth, in the year preceding 1st April, 1865, the recipient lists nothing. The residue of the salary, if received, will be listed in 1867.

INCOME.

8. Income derived from property invested in another State by a citizen of this State must be listed. (See No. 3, No. 12.)

SCHEDULE B.

BROKERS.

9. The Revenue act, in so far as it is retrospective, is not unconstitutional. It is not an *ex post facto* law; an *ex post facto* being defined to be a retro-active law of a criminal nature.

10. SEC. 8, Schedule B, was intended to apply to those agents who make it a business (not exclusive, but in the nature of a regular business) to deal for brokers. A person acting unwittingly for a broker, or making a single purchase or insignificant number of purchases, in ignorance of the law, might conscientiously decline to pay the tax. *De minimis non curat lex.* This exposition is perhaps more favorable to the agent than the words of the law admit, but is believed to be the *spirit.*

PATENT MEDICINES.

11. Under Sec. 24, Sched. B., Revenue Act, if A sells patent medicines to B and B sells the same to C, both A. and B. pay ten per cent. on the sales, and so on, each seller must pay ten per cent.

ITINERANT BOOK SELLERS.

12. Persons selling books, maps, &c., as agents of others, from county to county, do not pay as peddlers or merchants, but their profits, if equal to $500, must be listed as "income."

PEDDLERS.

13. If a merchant opens a store in a town, *bona fide* intending to adopt it as a permanent location, he is not to be deemed as a peddler under proviso (2) sec. 27 of the Revenue act, even if, from disappointment in his expectations, he shortly removes his goods. If the merchant opens a store with the intent to remove his goods, which intent is carried into effect when the first rush of business is over, and when he thinks he can sell more profitably elsewhere, he is deemed a peddler. The Sheriff must decide each case according to the facts.

EXEMPTIONS.

14. The land and other property of the Moravian church, used together with the profits thereof for the propagation of the gospel, are exempt from taxation.

15. Teachers of Schools and Seminaries must pay tax on their private property. The Principal of an Academy living in his own dwelling house apart from the Academy must pay tax on his dwelling house, notwithstanding he has music scholars who recite their lessons therein.

STAMPS.

16. Sheriffs are not bound to stamp receipts given to tax payers, because they are official papers issued in behalf of the State.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL,
THE ONLY PAPER IN WILMINGTON THAT RECEIVES AND PAYS FOR TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

Important from Washington—Military Commissions and Court Martials no Longer to have Jurisdiction over Civilians.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1866.

An order has been issued from the War Department by direction of the President, declaring that Military Commissions and Courts Martial are not authorized and therefore will not assume jurisdiction in the trial of persons, other than those belonging to the army and navy of the United States, Camp Followers, Contractors, and others who are indicated in the articles of war and the acts of Congress.

Continued Floods in the Mississippi—Planters Despairing.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.

High waters everywhere, and floods continue to come down. The planters begin to despair of making crops.

Serious Riot in Memphis Between the Whites and Blacks—Several Killed and Wounded.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 1st.

A riot occurred here this evening between the city police and negro soldiers, growing out of an attempt of the police to arrest a white man whom the negroes attempted to protect. About thirty policemen kept up the fight for two hours with one hundred and fifty negroes. The riot was finally quelled by the 16th infantry (regulars). One policeman killed and three wounded. Eight or ten negroes killed and several wounded.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1866.

In the Senate, Mr. Dixon offered an amendment to the propisition of the committee on reconstruction. It declares that when any one of the lately rebellious States shall present itself, not only in an attitude of loyalty, but represented by men capable of submitting to constitutional tests, it shall be admitted to the right of representation.

The House defeated the bill for reorganizing the army, and will next consider the one which has passed the Senate for that purpose.

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Cotton closed firm, with sales of 900 bales at 33 cents.

Flour steady and unchanged.

Wheat quiet, and advanced 1@2 cents.

Corn declined ½ @ 1 cent.

Pork.—The Pork market was excited and quotations are higher.

Sugar steady.

Coffee dull.

Naval Stores quiet but firm; Spirits Turpentine 87½@90 cents ₰ gallon; Rosin $3 12½ to $15 ₰ bbl.

Gold 28 per cent. premium.

The late Confederate Loan—Correspondence between the English Bondholders and Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The Secretary of State, by direction of the President, has examined certain papers submitted to him relating to the late Confederate Loan. Among them is a communication dated London, March 10, 1866, and signed by order of Sir Provo Willis, K. C. D.; E. Morgan, Secretary; Francis Phillips, C. M. T. Weston, W. M. Morgan, J. M. Howey. The plan which they propose, is that the United States Government shall furnish to that committee a copy of the contract which they say was made between Erlanger & Co., of Paris, and the late Confederate Government, at Richmond, together with the particulars of the settlement of the same. The committee promise that the outstanding Confederate Cotton Loan bonds shall be delivered up to agents of the United States for cancellation, the bondholders to guarantee that either they or their friends will subscribe forthwith to a new loan to be created by the cotton and tobacco States for five million pounds (£5,000,000) at fifty per centum, payable in London, the money to be used solely in redeveloping the revenues of these States. In the event of the credit of the Southern States being restored through the influence of the last-mentioned operation, a second loan of £5,000,000 is to be taken at sixty per centum within three months after the placing of the first loan upon the market. In the event of such second loan being successful, then a loan for £10,000,000 is to be taken at seventy per centum, after a like interval of time.

After reviewing the above-mentioned and other communications submitted, the Secretary of State says: "I am of the opinion that neither the nature of these several communications, nor the matters discussed therein, nor the form in which they are therein treated, nor the character of their authors, nor that of their agent, is such as to deserve consideration on the part of the Government of the United States."

POSTMASTERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We invite attention to the subjoined Circular from Mr. Jobe, Special Postal Agent for this State.

The papers of the State will confer a public benefit by giving the Circular a place in their columns, for the information of the public:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SPECIAL AGENT FOR N. C.,
Raleigh, April 28th, 1866.

I would hereby give notice to persons in all parts of this State, who desire to avail themselves of every opportunity to aid in re-establishing mail facilities throughout the State, that they would do well to confer with the members of the State Convention, shortly to assemble in Raleigh, by whom they may send me names of persons to be appointed Postmasters; also proposals for carrying mails, statements in regard to mail routes, &c., &c.

All of which will receive prompt attention. Be careful to send the name of no person who either *cannot* or *will* not take the oath required by law. Any person over the age of 16, who can take the oath required by law. Any person over the age of 16, who can take the oath, can carry the mail or be postmaster. Any single lady or widow can be postmistress.

A. JOBE, *Special Agent.*

The Internal Revenue Bill.

Referring to the bill lately reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, the National *Intelligencer* says:

It reduces the aggregate of the amount of taxation, in comparison with the existing act, by the sum of sixty or seventy millions, or about one-fifth. It relieves many articles of prime necessity, or which are of universal consumption, from any tax at all. Taxes are increased upon some products. Cotton is to be taxed five cents a pound, instead of two. Cotton goods are to be entitled to a drawback, when exported, equal to the taxes paid on the finished goods and upon the raw material. As to the tax upon the raw cotton produced in the country, it is the general belief of Congress and of our financial men that under the present state of things, the tax will fall chiefly on the consumer—that is, upon the foreign and domestic manufacturers—and that the producer will not derive any less profit from his product by reason of the tax. There may be doubt as to this, for the Southern States need all the encouragement which high prices will afford them, in their attempt to resuscitate the culture of cotton.

The drawback allowed on cotton fabrics exported will encourage the domestic manufacturer to look for a foreign market. He may look in vain, however, until the currency comes down to the same standard which other nations have established.

The exemption of many raw materials used in manufactures from taxation is a leading feature of the bill. This will tend to diminish the cost of manufactured goods to consumers.

Cotton Crop in Georgia.

Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, has received advices from Macon county, Georgia, in reference to the planting of the cotton crop, stating that the planters generally are in the midst of planting, but that an area will be planted this season somewhat smaller than usual, owing to a wide prevailing idea among the planters that the seed has lost much of its vitality by lying four or five years in the gin-houses. Many planters have been compelled to plant over from this cause, thus loosing two weeks of the best cotton growing season.

"Sir, you have broken the promise," said one gentleman to another.

"Oh, never mind; I can make another just exactly as good."

Uncle Sam had a neighbor who was in the habit of working on Sunday, but after a while he joined the Church. One day he met a minister to whose Church he belonged.

"Well, Uncle Sam," said he, "do you see any difference in Mr. P. since he joined the Church?"

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Sam, "a great difference. Before, when he went out to mend his fence on Sunday, he carried his axe on his shoulder, but now he carries it under his overcoat."

GOOD IDEA.—An honest Hibernian, trundling along a hand-cart containing his valuables, was accosted with:

"Well, Patrick, you are moving again, I see."

"Faith, I am," he replied; "for the times are so hard it's a dale cheaper hiring hand-carts than paying rents."

DIED.

HOWELL.—On Wednesday morning the 2d of May, at 7 o'clock, JOHN ANDREW, youngest son of A. J. and Laura Howell, aged 15 months.

In this city, of pneumonia, on the night of the 1st of May Mrs. MARY MOTT, aged 75 years.

In Duplin County, on the 23d of April, VIRGINIA MORRIS, wife of Exum Morris, aged 110 years.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₰ lb.	32 @ 35	MOLASSES, ₰ gallon,	
BEEF CATTLE,		Cuba	48 @ 55
₰ 100 lbs.	12 00 @15 00	Syrup	50 @ 1 00
BRICKS, ₰ M.	12 00 @20 00	NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₰	
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,		280 lbs.,	
2nd hand	2 75 @ 4 00	New Virgin	0 00 @ 4 00
New	4 00 @ 5 00	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
CANDLES, ₰ lb.,		Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Tallow	20 @ 25	Tar, ₰ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 15
Adamantine	23 @ 25	Tar, in order	1 80 @ 2 00
Sperm	50 @ 55	Pitch, do	3 50 @ 4 00
COFFEE, ₰ lb.,		Rosin, pale	8 00 @ 8 50
Java	40 @ 42½	do No. 1	6 00 @ 7 50
Laguayra	35 @ 38	do No. 2	2 20 @ 4 00
Rio	24 @ 28	do No. 3	1 50 @ 1 75
St. Domingo	26 @ 28	Spirits Turpentine,	
COTTON, ₰ lb.,		₰ gal	52½@ 53
Ord. to Mid'g	26 @ 27	NAILS, ₰ lb.,	
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 28	Cut	8 @ 8¼
Good Mid'g	00 @ 29	Wrought	00 @ 00
COTTON BAGGING,		OILS, ₰ gallon,	
Gunny, ₰ yard	30 @ 31	Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Dundee	28 @ 30	Linseed	1 25 @ 1 50
Rope, ₰ lb.	20 @ 21	Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
CORN MEAL,		PEA NUTS,	
₰ bushel	1 25 @ 1 35	₰ bushel	1 75 @ 2 50
DOMESTICS,		POTATOES, ₰ bush.,	
Sheeting, ₰ yd.	20 @ 23	Sweet	1 50 @ 1 75
Yarn, ₰ 5 lb.	2 75 @ 3 00	Irish, ₰ bbl.	3 25 @ 3 75
FEATHERS, ₰ lb.	00 @ 50	PROVISIONS, ₰ lb.,	
FISH, ₰ bbl.,		N. C. Bacon,	
Mullets	0 00 @12 00	Hams	18 @ 20
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @20 00	Middlings	17 @ 18
Mac'l, No. 2	17 00 @18 00	Shoulders	15½@ 16
Mac'l, No. 3	14 00 @15 00	Hog round	17 @ 18
Her'gs, East.	5 00 @ 8 50	Western Bacon,	
Dry Cod, ₰ lb.	8 @ 9	Middlings	17½@ 18
FLOUR, ₰ bbl.,		Shoulders	15 @ 16
Family	10 00 @14 00	Lard	18 @ 20
Superfine	8 75 @10 00	Butter	50 @ 65
Fine	8 00 @ 8 50	Cheese	23 @ 24
GLUE, ₰ lb.	15 @ 20	PORK, Northern, ₰ lb.,	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 40	City Mess	31 00 @32 00
GUANO, Peruvian,		Thin "	30 00 @31 00
Per ton	00 00 @115 00	Prime "	28 00 @29 00
LAND PLASTER,		Prime,	26 00 @28 00
₰ ton	18 00	Rump	25 00 @27 00
GRAIN, ₰ bushel,		SALT,	
Corn	1 05 @ 1 10	Alum, ₰ bush.	0 50 @ 60
Oats	60 @ 70	Liverpool, ₰ sack, ground,	
Peas, Cow	1 05 @ 1 15	cargo	1 50 @ 1 75
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 2 00	from store	2 00 @ 2 50
Rice, E. I., ₰ lb	10 @ 11	SUGAR, ₰ lb.,	
Carolina,	14½@ 15	Cuba	14 @ 00
HIDES, ₰ lb.,		Porto Rico	15 @ 16
Green	4½@ 5	C	16 @ 16½
Dry	10 @ 15	B	17 @ 00
HAY, ₰ 100 lbs.,		A	18 @ 00
Eastern	1 30 @ 1 35	Crushed	19 @ 20
North River	1 05 @ 1 15	SOAP, ₰ lb.	10 @ 15
IRON, ₰ lb.,		SHINGLES, ₰ M.,	
English, ass'd.	9 @ 11	Contract	4 50 @ 5 50
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Common	2 50 @ 3 00
American, sheer.	0 @ 00	STAVES, ₰ M.,	
Swede	11 @ 12	W. O. bbl.	30 00 @35 00
LIME, ₰ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	R. O. hhd.	40 00 @50 00
from store	2 00 @ 2 25	TIMBER, ₰ M.,	
LUMBER, ₰ M., (River,)		Shipping	18 00 @00 00
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @25 00	Mill, prime	12 00 @14 00
Wide do	00 00 @21 00	Mill Fair	8 00 @10 00
Scantling	20 00 @21 00	Mill, inferior to	
LIQUORS, ₰ gal., (domestic,)		ordinary	5 00 @ 7 00
Whiskey,		TALLOW, ₰ lb.	12 @ 13
Bourbon	2 50 @ 5 00	TOBACCO, ₰ lb.,	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	Navy	25 @ 35
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Medium	30 @ 40
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	Fine	00 @ 60

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS
For the week ending Wednesday, May 2, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—Has been in steady request for both shipping and distilling purposes since our last review, and with the exception of a slight advance in the price of new virgin on Tuesday, the market has ruled at quotations of Thursday last. The arrivals for the week have been rather better than those of the previous one, and the sales foot up 984 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	200	$4 00	$3 00	$1 50
Friday	135	4 00	3 00	$1 50
Saturday	361	4 00	3 00	1 50
Monday	52	4 00	3 00	1 50
Tuesday	166	4 05	3 00	1 50
Wednesday	70	4 00	3 00	1 50

[Makers should bear in mind that the above quotations are obtained only for first quality, after inspection, and when *inferior*, is subject to a deduction of from one-fifth to one-half on the actual price at which it is sold.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended there has been a fair enquiry from buyers, and the market has ruled firm at 53 cents ₰ gallon for white—straight lots—about all offering on market having changed hands at above figures, and little or none now remains, unsold in first hands. The week's transactions are as follows:

Thursday	78 bbls.	at 53 cents	₰ gallon for white.
Friday	63	" 53	" " "
Saturday	80	" 53	" " "
Monday	71	" 53	" " "
Tuesday	80	" 53	" " "
Do	48	" 52½	" " "
Wednesday	63	" 53	" " "

ROSIN.—There is no change of consequence to report in the market for either grade during the week just ended. The market for Common has been almost entirely neglected, and with the exception of 98 bbls. on Tuesday at $1.50, $1 60 @ $1 75, and $650 do on Wednesday at $1 50, no other transactions have been reported. There is no demand at present, and above quotations are merely nominal. In No. 2 we can hear of no sales, and are therefore unable to give a quotation. For Pale and No. 1 there was a brisk demand from buyers during the early part of the week, and parcels found ready sale when offered. For the past day or two the demand has become checked, and buyers refuse to operate unless at lower prices; there is, however, only a small stock in first hands. We quote sales of 918 bbls. at $6, $6 75, $7, $7 50@$8 for No. 1; $8, $8 25 @ $8 50 for Pale, and $5 @ $6 for opaque, ₰ bbl. of 280 lbs.—the market closing inactive.

TAR.—Continues to be brought to market very slowly, and rules quiet at former quotation. Only 194 bbls. received for the week and sold at $1 15 ₰ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market is rather better supplied with beeves, and only a light demand at present. One or two small lots received and sold on the hoof at 12 @ 15 cents ₰ lb for net meat, as in quality.

BEESWAX.—Sells slowly at 33 @ 35 cents ₰ lb.

BARRELS.—For empty spirit barrels there is a fair enquiry, and the market is poorly supplied with *good* quality. We quote second hand at $2 75 @ $3 for lots as they run, $3 50 @ $3 75 for selected; and new at $3 75 to $5 each, according to quality.

COTTON.—The advices received from Liverpool at the time of closing our review on Thursday last, reporting a decline in prices, materially affected the market here, and in the early part of the week it was impossible to make sales, buyers generally having withdrawn from market, and no transactions were reported up to Tuesday; on that day, however, there was some enquiry, and two small lots (36 bales) changed hands at 27@28 cents for middling—the market closing dull. To-day (Wednesday) buyers are not disposed to operate further unless at lower figures, and are offering 26 cents for middling, which holders are unwilling to accept at present; the market, therefore, closes unsettled, and any quotation we might offer would be merely nominal.

CORN MEAL.—Is in moderate supply, and sells from the granaries at $1 35 ₰ bushel.

EGGS.—Sell from carts at 30 cents ₰ dozen.

FEATHERS.—Are dull of sale at 50@55 cents ₰ lb.

FLOUR.—The market is rather firmer for Northern brands than reported in our last, though we have no quotable change to make in prices. There is a full supply in dealers' hands, and we quote sales from store during the week at prices ranging from $8 to $8 50 for fine, $8 75 to $10 for superfine, and $10 to $14 ₰ bbl. for family, according to quality.

GRAIN.—The CORN market rules about the same as reported in our last review. A moderate enquiry exists, but the stock in dealers' hands is fully adequate to supply the demand. We note the receipt for the week of about 11,000 bushels, of which one cargo of 1900 bushels sold at $1 05, and of the balance we quote small sales from wharf and vessel, in lots to suit, at $1 10 to $1 15 ₰ bushel, as in quantity and quality.——OATS—Continue in fair supply, and there is only a retail business doing. Last cargo sale was at 60 cents ₰ bushel.——PEAS—There is only a moderate supply in dealers' hands, and the market rules firmer. We quote Cow at $1 05 @ $1 10 by the quantity, and in lots from store at $1 15 @ $1 25 ₰ bushel.——RICE—Clean is in limited request, and only a small business doing in Carolina at 14 @ 15½ cents ₰ lb. by the cask, as in quality.

GUANO—The market is moderately supplied by recent arrivals, and at present there is only a light demand. We continue former quotations from store: Peruvian, $115; Pacific, $85; and E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime $65 ₰ ton.

HAY—The market is overstocked by recent arrivals of Northern, and rules quite dull at a decline on former quotations. About 1580 bales have been received for the week, of which 350 do. sold on private terms, 200 do. at $1 20 @ $1 30, and 530 do. at $1 05 ₰ 100 lbs.—last sale being at lowest figure.

LIME—The market is well supplied, and we quote only small sales at $2 to $2 25 ₰ cask.

MOLASSES—No change to report in prices. There is a full stock on market, and we refer to our table for quotations.

PEA NUTS—Only a few scattering lots have been brought in by carts, and sold at $2 40 to $2 50 ₰ bushel.

POTATOES—The supply of Irish is light, but we notice merely a retail demand—sell from store at $3 50@$3 75. ₰ bbl. Sweet sell at $1 50 to $2 ₰ bushel.

POULTRY—The market is very poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote live chickens at 50 to 75 cents each.

PROVISIONS—For N. C. cured Bacon there is a better enquiry, and, with meagre receipts, prices have advanced a shade over quotations of Thursday last. The receipts for the past week or two have been very light, and confined to small parcels, and there is little or none now in first hands. We quote small sales at 18 cents for hog round, and 19@ 20 cents ₰ lb. for hams. Western is in moderate supply, and sells slowly from store at 15@16 cents for shoulders, and 17½@18 cents ₰ lb. for sides.——LARD is also in better demand, and prices advancing. We quote North Carolina at 18@20 cents ₰ lb.——PORK—Northern is in fair supply, and we quote only small sales from store at quotations in table.

SALT.—There is merely a retail enquiry, and the market continues to be well supplied. We quote from store at $2 @ $2 50 ₰ sack for Liverpool ground, and 50 @ 60 cents ₰ bushel for alum.

SHINGLES.—Little or no demand for shipping, and the market rules dull. We quote common at $2 50 @ $3, and contract at $4 50 @ $5 ₰ M., as in quality.

TIMBER—Has been brought to market sparingly since our last, but we notice several rafts still on market unsold. There is only a light demand at present, and mill-owners purchase only in quantities sufficient to supply immediate uses. We refer to our table for quotations, at which sales have taken place.

WOOD—Is in better demand, and scarce. Sells by the boat load at $3 for pine and ash, and $3 50 @ $3 75 ₰ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Are scarce, and the market rules quiet. We refer to our table for last rates paid both steamers and sailing vessels.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba & Hayti cargoes,	$30 00 @ 31 00
" " Porto Rico cargoes,	31 00 @ 32 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	30 00 @ 00 00
" " flooring boards, rough	31 00 @ 32 00
Ship Stuff, as per specifications,	38 00 @ 40 00
Deals, 3 by 9	30 00 @ 00 00

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 60	$ 00 @ $0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	1 25 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 40 @ 0 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ½	00@ ⅜
Cotton Goods and Yarns,..per foot.	00 @ 15	00 @ 00
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 15½	10 @ 12½
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 60 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 00
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ 0	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods and Yarns..per bale.	00 @ 00	00 @ 1 25
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 75	0 55 @ 0 60
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 95
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 75	40 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	00 @ ⅝
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 75
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 0

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending May 2, 1866.

TO NEW YORK.—283 bbls spirits turpentine; 667 do crude turpentine; 2,279 do rosin; 1,431 do tar; 23 do pitch; 285 bales cotton; 2 do yarn; 5 do sheeting; 536 bushels pea nuts; 4,220 feet lumber; 1,050 bars iron; 2 bales osnaburgs; 33 empty barrels; 2 pkgs fur; 15 do mdze.

TO PHILADELPHIA.—4 bbls spirits turpentice; 175 do rosin; 100 do tar; 76,450 feet lumber; 63,813 feet timber; 26,000 shingles; 9,000 juniper bolts; 4,668 staves.

TO BALTIMORE.—305 bbls spirits turpentine; 117 do rosin; 25 bales cotton; 58 bushels pea nuts; 30,000 feet lumber; 25 tons old iron; 4 pkgs mdze.

TO NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—3 bbls spirits turpentine; 5 do tar; 50 do pitch; 200,000 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

TO DEMARARA.—136,000 feet lumber; 9,000 staves.
TO BARBADOES.—73,300 feet lumber; 7,000 staves.
TO PORTO RICO.—126,500 feet lumber.
TO ST. MARKS, HAYTI.—138,000 feet lumber; 88,000 shingles.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET,
Buying Rates.

Gold	1.23
Silver	1.17
U. S. 7-30	par.
Exchange on New York,	par
Coupons of N. C. Old Sixes	00.50
N. C. six per cent Bonds, old issue	80.00

BANK NOTES.

Cape Fear	22	Lexington	12
Bank of N. C	28	Miners' and Planters'	20
Farmer's Bank	20	Wilmington	15
Merchants'	25	Wadesboro'	17
Charlotte	17	Commerce	13
Commercial	14	Greensboro' Mutual	03
Fayetteville	08	Clarendon	04
Washington	04	Yanceyville	07
Roxboro'	20	Thomasville	20

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1866.

STEAMSHIP

Starlight, Pedrick, ldg. N. Y — H. M. Barry.

BRIGS

(Br.) Wm. Tucker, Cooper, ldg. up, — O. G. Parsley & Co.
Nameaug, Leank, dis., — do.
Virginia, Lindsey, dis., — Harriss & Howell.

SCHOONERS.

Volta, Sears, wtg., — Harriss & Howell.
White Squall, Adams, ldg. Phil., — do.
Czar, Hammond, ldg. St. Domingo, — do.
J. H. Burnett, Wilson, ldg. N. Y., — do.
Neptune's Bride, Crowell, rdy, N. Y., — do.
O. M. Pettit, Clark, dis., — do.
Ben, Brown, ldg. N. Y., — Murray & Murchison.
Frank Walter, Corson, dis., — W. B. Flanner.
Robert Healy, Mitchell, dis., — Russell & Ellis.
Mary Steadman, Pierce, dis., — do.
D. W. Sanders, Weeks, dis., — Worth & Daniel.
Ridgewood, Derrickson, dis., — do.
R. W. Brown, Adams, dis., — do.
Eugene, Bray, ldg. Boston, — do.

Cotton Gins,

MANUFACTURED BY

W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO.,

COLUMBUS, GA.

WE HAVE RESUMED THE MANUFACTURE OF Cotton Gins in this city, and will be prepared to fill orders by 1st June next. As we shall not be, as heretofore, represented by *traveling* agents, parties wishing our Gins, will confer a favor by sending in their orders at an early day, as owing to the demand, we shall be unable to keep a stock in the hands of our local agents, as it was our practice before the war. All business transactions being now reduced to *cash*, our sales will be made on the basis of *ready pay.*

Our Gins are too well known to require any special notice or commendation; we believe they are unrivalled in the chief points of excellence which go to make up a superior machine, namely: *Speed, light draught and good sample.*

Our DOUBLE CYLINDER GINS will be found superior to the single cylinder, when parties have steam or good water power, to give them the necessary speed. In all cases when this can be done, we recommend them in preference to the single cylinder. If, however, indifferent or *insufficient* power is used, they will not do as well as the single Gin.

Messrs. DEROSSET & CO., Wilmington, N. C., are our general agents for the State of North Carolina.

W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO.

Columbus, Ga., 24th April, 1866.

WE will give prompt attention to orders for the above celebrated Gins from any part of the State. The price is five dollars ($5) per Saw at the Factory, and five dollars for each Gin will only be charged to purchasers for transportation to this point.

DEROSSET & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., May 1, 1866

Wilmington Dispatch, Raleigh Sentinel and Standard, Wadesboro' Argus, Charlotte Times and Democrat, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot, Tarboro' Southerner, Goldsboro' News, Wilson North Carolinian, publish weekly two months, and once a week in daily papers for same time, and send bills to Journal Office immediately.

182-1aw2m—13-2m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between ROBERT M. McINTIRE and JOHN B. BROWN, under the name and style of McIntire & Brown, Wilmington, N. C., expired by limitation on the 1st inst.

Mr. Jno. B. Brown is authorized to close the unsettled business of the concern.

ROBT. M. McINTIRE.
JNO. B. BROWN.

April 29-181&12 1t*

To Wood Cutters.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform all persons bringing Wood to this market for sale, that he has been re-appointed Wood Inspector of the city of Wilmington, and when not engaged in the discharge of his duties, can be found at the store of Mr. P. Newman, corner of Chesnut and Water Streets. In his absence all orders can be left at above store, when they will be promptly attended to.

F. V. B. YOPP,
Wood Inspector.

May 3 — 184-1t—13-1t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 28, 1866.

Congress and the Southern States.

The propositions about to be submitted by the Reconstruction Committee, already published, and which were received by telegraph, should they turn out to be correctly reported, shut the doors of reconstruction and reunion for the present, and compel us to turn from the Congress of the United States to the people they assume to represent. The propositions reported are in such close keeping with the legislation which has characterized the present Congress, and the intimations thrown out by the members of the Reconstruction Committee, that we can hardly expect better or more honorable terms.

The propositions proposed as a consideration, precedent to our readmission, are: 1st. The Constitution of the United States must be so amended as hereafter *no State* shall make any discrimination in its laws or Constitution on account of color. 2d. July 4th, 1876, negroes must have the right to vote. 3d. Representation between 1866 and 1878, provided negroes are allowed to vote. Upon these conditions the Southern States are to be allowed representation, if their representatives can take the test oath.

It is hardly necessary to say, that if such be the terms upon which the States are to be re-admitted, they will not and cannot be accepted, if the poor priviledge is permitted to us to accept or reject them. It may be, and probably is, idle to talk of what we will and will not do, as our choice in these matters seem not to concern the legislative authorities. We must form a part of the United States either as equal States or as dependencies, and which it is to be, is a matter for the decision of the Government.

President Johnson's patriotic and conciliatory course made groundless the fears, expressed by President Lincoln, that the South would not send Representatives to Congress, but to-day she is in no better condition than if she had not sent them. The ardor and enthusiasm of the Southern people have been greatly cooled by the manner in which it has been received by the fanatics, who now control Congress. We feel that since our sincere and honest efforts to submit to all the requisites for re-admission, and our compliance with all the tests of loyalty, have only brought calumny upon us, and have been responded to by offers, the acceptance of which would be dishonorable, that it is impossible for us to satisfy the unreasonable demands of the party now in power, and in utter hopelessness and despondency begin to subside into a passiveness in regard to the efforts now being made for the restoration of the Union.

Our earnest endeavors for the promotion of peace and union between the sections have been met with a rebuff at the hands of Congress. Our desire to restore the prosperity of the country has found no sympathy from them. Nay, the cheerfulness and alacrity with which we accepted the terms prescribed for our admission have been construed into unseemly fear and greedy desire for place, and have been responded to by renewed demands. Our quiet and ready acceptance has served only to whet their animosity and exactions, until now, they seem determined to limit readmission to such States as shall agree not to discriminate between the whites and blacks; or, in other words, by Constitutional amendments and legislative enactments, to break down all distinctions, social and political, on account of color.

From this dark and unsatisfactory picture, we gladly turn. We look to the President and the proper influence of the righteousness and justice of his policy upon the people. And we do not think we flatter ourselves in admitting we see some hope in referring the great issue between the President and the Radicals—an issue upon which not only our own welfare so much depends, but upon which rests the best interests of the entire country—to this final and supreme tribunal. The great conservative gains shown by the elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut have been followed by much more promising results in the local elections in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

We should not despond, but strengthen the hands of the President not only by a cheerful compliance with laws, but by a firm and determined assertion of our rights. While we have much to fear and justly, from a non-compliance with our lawful duties, we have nothing to hope from a truckling fear and servile surrender of civil and political rights, which the President declares we are entitled to. Let us then appeal from the dishonorable terms proposed by Congress, to the people of the North, and that this appeal may be responded to favorably, let us show by our conduct that we are not only loyal and desirous of restoring friendly relations and building up the permanent prosperity of the country, but that our pride and honor, without which we would be undeserving the blessings to be enjoyed from a restored Union, have not departed from us.

Relief to the South.

The Baltimore *Sun*, in copying our article in reference to the distribution of funds for the relief of North Carolina, remarks that "the probabilities are that the Governors of the different Southern States will be looked to to a large extent in distributing the relief to needy districts, while in many instances, through personal agency here in Baltimore, individuals will be aided and relieved on specific knowledge of their wants in all the States, especially in those nearest to our own. The eight or ten thousand dollars donated so promptly to Georgia, in supplies of food for the general relief, is sent to the Governor of that State, and doubtless such will be necessarily the case in regard to other distant States. In Alabama there is danger of starvation, as well as in Georgia.—Judge Wythe, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Guntersville, Alabama, represents the condition of his section as pitiable to the extreme. Three cases of actual starvation have already occurred and hundreds must perish if relief is not speedily afforded. The people ask only for bread. The probate judge of Marshall county, W. T. May, makes a statement even more startling. He asserts that the number is not less than two thousand one hundred and eighty—women, children and infirm men. Not twenty persons in the whole country have the means more than adequate to their wants. We see that at Cincinnatti a generous movement has been made in behalf of the Alabama sufferers, and their wants will doubtless receive attention here also."

We publish to-day an Act to establish Workhouses and Houses of Correction in the several counties, being the last of the acts known as the Freedmen's Code. As a special term of our County Court assembles to-day, we respectfully call their attention to this important act, for there is no point in the State where the erection of a Workhouse is more needed than in Wilmington. We cannot afford to support in idleness the large number of persons who are now confined in our jail—the number rather increasing than diminishing.

The Views of a Radical.

We surrender our editorial space to-day for the following correspondence between Mr. A. M. Waddell, of this city, and the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, member of Congress from the city of Philadelphia. As Mr. Kelley claims for himself to be "the most outspoken, if not absolutely the most extreme Radical of the House," his views will be of interest to our readers. Nothing better than the perusal of his letter can so well inform our people of the width of the political gulf which divides us from these Radicals. May He who holds the destinies of nations in the hollow of his hand so temper the spirit of the northern people, that the political power now held by them shall not be used for the degradation of the South and the ruin of the country:

WILMINGTON, April 17, 1866.

HON. W. D. KELLEY,
Washington City:

SIR:—I have recently received copies of several able speeches, delivered by you on important questions, for which you will please receive my respectful acknowledgments.

I understand that you will be pleased to hear truthful utterances from the South, and therefore I take the liberty of addressing you. I am not, however, a public man, except so far as my profession—the law—makes me so, and in what I say to you do not wish to be so considered.—When parties existed at the South it was my fortune, having been educated a Whig, to be in the minority and between the fires of extremists North and South. The war made all parties an unit with you and with us. I fought for my State and people, and personally share with them the feelings naturally arising out of our condition, but politically my views are as they were, and are not in sympathy with men or measures of the violent, revolutionary type anywhere. It seems to me that the question now is, whether these same sectional unities shall continue, or whether a liberal nationality shall be sought for, whereby the asperities of the two sections shall be smoothed to a level on which the people of the two ends of the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a question of perpetual, hereditary, undying hatred, or of lasting peace and amity. Between the two, a good man can have but one choice. You have the power unquestionably to fix the fate of the people. How will you exercise it? We have no voice in the national councils, and we have no alternative but to submit to any measures you may adopt. Stripped of all false names, the fact is, we are a conquered, humiliated people, helpless in the hands of the victors. Still it is expected that we will at some day become a part of the great Republic. The people here generally feel very little interest in the proceedings of Congress: they do not read the debates. They say, "We have done all that has been required of us and are disposed to obey the authority set over us, but we cannot because we are conquered, say the past never was. We cannot believe, though we may be forced to allow, that the slaves whom we have held are politically and socially our equals. We cannot bless the human hands that smite us." Is this disloyalty? If so, we are all disloyal. There is no good in the discussion of past politics. The question is, shall we be friends or enemies? The spirit of the conqueror may prompt him to say, "I care not!" but the statesman does not so speak. I certainly do not wish to be considered as *complaining* of those in authority; for, aside from the unmanliness of such a thing, it would be grossly unbecoming. I claim no rights, not even the right to be heard by you, but I expect some things, nevertheless. As an evidence of my individual opinions on the most important political question of the day, I send you a copy of a speech made by me to the negroes here on the 26th of July last, while the cauldron was still simmering. These opinions are considered very liberal even by some of your own party, and possibly they may obtain after awhile, but I am as much opposed to universal negro suffrage, and feel the impossibility of negro equality as much as any man.

The *animus* of the Southern people seems to be an element in the reconstruction plan of Congress. It is not unnatural that we should desire to know what your *animus* toward us is. Are you determined to force perfect negro equality upon us when you do not recognize it at home? The Legislature of North Carolina gives them every right which the whites have, except the right to vote and sit on a jury. Individually, I do not object to a qualified suffrage for all, but the vast majority are against it bitterly. Do you think it absolutely necessary to the welfare of the Government to *force* perfect equality upon the people, against their wishes? I say nothing about Constitutional objections. That is a matter of law, this of feeling—which, as a statesman, you cannot defend. I see by questions put to Gen. Lee (God bless him) that the social ostracism practiced towards U. S. officers is lugged into the account against us. What has that to do with our loyalty? Is it not both natural and creditable in us at present? Some of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are deadly enemies of our people, and are doing more to produce disaffection than any class of men among us. They write, and publish at the North, most villainous slanders concerning us, and still they expect social courtesies from us. If the South had overrun the North, would Confederate officers in gray uniforms have been welcomed into the bosoms of your families while they occupied your houses and insulted your people?

Since the fortunes of war have decided that but one Government shall exist in the territory between Canada and Mexico, I am honestly desirous to see that Government established upon perpetual foundations. As long as it affords to me and mine protection, I shall yield it a faithful obedience, and strive to discharge all the obligations it imposes upon me; and I believe this is the universal sentiment. We wish to cultivate amicable relations with all; but if our loyalty is to be tested, not by the faithfulness with which we discharge our obligations as citizens, but by our personal affection for our conquerors, we cannot stand the test. As a man, you ought to honor this frankness. Will you, as a politician, give us proper credit for it? I believe that I am, to-day, as loyal to the Government as yourself, but I belong to no party.

I trust you will pardon this long letter, and answer it as frankly as it has been written, if your public duties will permit.

Very respectfully,
ALFRED M. WADDELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1866.

ALFRED M. WADDELL, Esq.,
Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: In the hope of receiving your remarks of July 26th, which I fear have miscarried, I have delayed my reply to your favor of the 17th, the receipt of which gave me much pleasure. You were not probably aware, when penning your frank and thoroughly manly letter, that you were addressing the most outspoken, if not absolutely the most extreme Radical of the House. Such is my recognized position; yet no man can be more anxious than I to forget every fact of the past, the recollection of which is calculated to continue those "sectional enmities" which plunged us into war and made that war so ineffably sanguinary. You sadly misapprehend the men of my type and the people of the North generally, when you think they desire to humiliate the people of the South; that we wish to force you to allow that the slaves you have held are your equals, socially and politically, or that we desire to force perfect negro equality upon you when we do not recognize it at home. The Civil Rights Bill is of universal application. I will enclose you a paragraph showing its effect in Indiana, and I have advised the colored men of my native city Philadelphia, should our Supreme Court fail to approve the decision of our Common Pleas that they have the right to ride in our street cars, to raise the question under that act. Social equality, my dear sir, is the result of taste and affinities, and classes in social life are as well defined in the two most (philosophically) democratic States, Vermont and Massachusetts, as they are anywhere in the South. Nor does the possession of equal political rights ensure political equality. It does but render it possible. Will, energy, intellect and the power of combination are the secrets of power. Nothing in history so forcibly illustrates the fact that a compact minority may rule a free republic as that the extreme men of the South controlled the country from the close of the last war with England to the firing on Sumter.

Could we sit together for an afternoon under the shade of either of our roof-trees, I would gladly discuss these questions with you, but on paper we cannot do it.

Our positions, differing so widely, are equally beset with difficulties. Neither side are free from prejudices.—Both have intense convictions. Pride besets you, and magnanimity comes as a snare to us. A war which devastated so wide and fertile a region—which cost so many hundred thousands of lives, and so many thousand millions of dollars ought not to terminate without the extinguishment of its cause and an adequate guarantee against its repetition. This suggestion makes the "animus" of the Southern people a pregnant consideration to which I allude merely to disabuse your mind as to the personal character of inquiries upon that question. Our late war was more clearly a contest for ideas, than any that preceded it. It was in truth, a struggle between two orders of civilization, between which, existing under one popular government as they did, there was, much as we dislike the phrase, an "irrepressible conflict." Your system required the repression of the intellect and aspirations of the laboring people, who always must be numerically the mass of the people. It was not consonant with that of other lands, and engendered modes of thought and purposes at variance with them. Thus it was that you so closely supervised your press, that your booksellers were so cautious as to the publications they admitted to their catalogues, and that strangers other than those who accepted, or professed to accept, your most extreme opinions were so unwelcome among you. On the other hand we stimulated by every means—free schools—free libraries—scientific institutions with lectures to apprentices, &c., &c., &c.—the intellectual aspirations and enterprise of the lowliest among us.

In deference to your interests, it is true, we fostered a prejudice which excluded those who were not white. But this is the case no longer, for there was a large infusion of colored people seated miscellaneously in the two last public assemblages I attended in Philadelphia. Unlike you, we sought the largest interchange of thought with all the world, and welcomed every new contributor or contribution to our literature, science, art, or practical affairs. Cannot this difference be removed? Ought it not to be removed? Would not all be blessed by its removal? And can it be done while we ignore the manhood of the colored citizens of the country? Remember, dear sir, that they are more than four sevenths of the people of South Carolina, and are in the majority by more than 100,000 in Mississippi. It is not our wish to control you on this subject. It is our hope that you will grapple with and solve the great problem submitted to you by the authors of the war. The issue between us was submitted to the arbitrament of arms. We were successful, and I submit frankly to you whether that fact did not devolve upon us the duty of so adjusting the final terms of peace as to prevent a recurrence of the war from the same cause.

I have not answered your propositions. Perhaps I could not do it; but I have written frankly as to a dear countryman who was unjustly estranged. You will pardon the length of this, when I tell you that the constant pressure of affairs will probably forever prevent its repetition. I will take the liberty of sending you such of my pamphlets as I have at hand. Should you believe that any of them would do good in any quarter, I will gladly send copies to any gentleman whose address you may send me. I know they contain much that you cannot approve, yet I hope they may not be without value. I will be glad to hear from you at any time, and will reply as duties may permit. Could those men of the North and South, who should influence the opinions of their neighborhoods, confer freely and accord to each other patriotic purposes, our differences, great as they are, would be easy of solution. With renewed thanks,

Yours, very truly,
WM. D. KELLEY.

The Cost of Radicalism.

If the South erred in attempting to secede from the Northern States, she felt that the punishment received had certainly been equal to the crime committed. But even if the dominant party North thought differently in this matter, the people of the South had fondly indulged in the hope that the policy dictated by wisdom, if not of mercy, woud be adopted. This hope has been crushed. The uncertainty and doubt which enveloped our future upon the surrender of our arms has rather increased than diminished. One year has been lost in the political adjustment necessary for the restoration of the Union, and its effects upon the material prosperity of the South is becoming more visible every day. A year's industry has been frittered away, and its paralyzing influence is extending to another.

The end of the war found the Government saddled with a debt which would almost crush any other nation, and provision for its ultimate extinction should be the subject of the careful consideration of all honest statesmen. And in view of the immense resources to the Federal Treasury being lost by the commercial and agricultural stagnation in the South, as a consequence of the Radical policy, what a mistake has been committed. It has been wisely said by a great diplomatist that in politics, a blunder was worse than a crime, and certainly no greater one, it seems to us have ever been committed. The South may be ruined as the fruits of the Radical policy, but the prosperity of the North will be drawn into the vortex. So intimately connected are the commercial relations of the sections that in punishing the South, the North is punished also.

Had Southern industry been stimulated and Southern enterprise encouraged, the vast productive wealth of this section would have been rendered available to the Government and the people; the South, ere this, would have again become the great market for Northern labor and capital.—But instead of this, political blindness has aimed at the complete prostration of our entire section, and as a consequence has deprived the Government of vast revenues and the business men of the North of a great channel of trade.

The Northern markets are beginning to feel the effect of this political folly and wrong-doing, and the newspapers already complain of the gloom and dullness which prevail in commercial circles.—Large foreign purchases were made in anticipation of increased trade, but the Southern merchants, the best customers of the North, have been compelled to purchase lightly or refrain altogether. The New York *Herald* very forcibly and truly sounds the alarm as follows:

A crash is impending. Imported goods, ordered long ago, in anticipation of an immense Spring trade, are pouring in upon our merchants, but no goods are sold. What is the reason of this stoppage in business? It is the Radicalism of Congress. Our merchants counted upon a large influx of buyers from the South as soon as the war was over and the Union restored. The war is over; but Congress persists in keeping the South out of the Union. Consequently there is no Southern trade. The Western merchants arrive here, look about, see no business doing, no rivalry, no competition, and conclude that they will wait awhile before purchasing, until things get settled.—There is now no sale for the goods produced by our manufactories. Presently the manufactories will have to stop work. Then we shall see thousands of people thrown out of employment, starvation staring them in the face, their children crying for food. Riots will follow, and perhasp a revolution. Why is all this? Not because of the high price of gold, for gold is lower than at any time during the war. Not because of the tariff, for that has not been changed since the war. No; it is because a few dozen radicals in Congress have made up their minds to ruin the country, or carry the next Presidential election by negro votes, or by the exclusion of all votes from the South. It is because another rebellion, more wicked than the last, is tugging at the vitals of the nation. It is because a few men at Washington prefer their party to their country. Let the people mark them well and remember them in the future.

This is the effect of the Radical policy, and yet it seems to be the determination of that party to carry it on to the bitter end. Party success the object, neither the helplessness of our section nor the welfare of the country will be permitted to interfere with its accomplishment. The cost to the United States of the late war may yet be insignificant to the expense to be incurred, and the misery already suffered may be as nothing to that yet to be entailed upon the country.

Distributing its Benefits.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Relief Fair, held at Baltimore, Md., on Friday last, the 13th inst., in view of the appeals that have come from Georgia, $8,000 was voted for the immediate relief of the people of that State. The next Savannah steamer from Baltimore will carry such articles as may be purchased or donated for the suffering people of that section. It is understood that $2,000 in money and $6,000 worth of provisions will be forwarded to Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, who has been telegraphed of the fact.

The Bank Act.

We publish to-day the act in relation to the Banks of the State. In view of the pending meeting of the Stockholders of several of the Banks in this city, its provisions will be found of importance to those interested.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The time of the Court was taken up to-day, principally with the trial of several freedmen charged with larceny.

The case of Medora Ann Cutlar, colored, charged with the murder of Margaret J. Johnson, an infant, was called up to-day, and the bill of indictment read, but was finally laid over until Saturday, the 28th inst. This murder was committed several months since, and was perpetrated, by administering laudanum.

John Murphy, colored, was convicted of larcey and was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes upon his bare back.

Jim Holmes, colored, was also convicted of larceny, and was sentenced to receive twenty lashes upon his bare back.

Two other freedmen were tried for larceny, but were acquitted, the jury rendering a verdict of "Not guilty."

The last case tried was that of Edward Cottelwell, a freedman, who was charged with larceny. He was convicted and sentenced to receive "forty save one," upon his bare back.

The grand-jury, during the day, presented nine different bills of indictments.

No other important business transacted.

Daily Journal, 27th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Court transacted very little business yesterday, with the exception of the trial of five freedmen for larceny. They were all convicted, and sentenced to receive from twelve to thirty-nine lashes each, upon their bare backs. They were tried separately, the number of lashes accorded each one varying according to the nature of their guilt.

A few cases on the civil docket were brought up, but very few disposed of. We make no report of these for the reason of their not being of sufficient importance.

Daily Journal, 28th.

AN INCIDENT occurred at the Courthouse yesterday, which, in itself, is a beautiful picture of the devotion of children, and which manifested in an extraordinary degree the interest which children seldom fail to excite in the minds of persons of maturer years. It appears that a young man, who is employed as teacher of a free school in the southern district of the city, had been tried for an assault and battery, and be en sentenced to one month imprisonment in the County Jail.

After the trial had taken place about sixty children, girls and boys, scholars of this person, came to the Court House and desired an interview with the Judge. The interview after awhile was granted. On the appearance of the Judge a young boy, one of the party, approached His Honor, and addressed him in a polite, defferential and manly manner, and explained to him, that himself and companions had sought this audience in order to entreat His Honor to remit the punishment visited upon their teacher, that they were all poor children who actually needed the services of him in whose behalf they had come. The Judge was affected by this evidence of devotion, and told the children that he would consider the case and let them know the result of his consideration.

The consequence was that the punishment was remitted, the prisoner released (after being visited with a fine and made to pay the costs), and returned to the children who had exerted themselves so well in his behalf.

The lenient course which Judge Buxton pursued, but entitles him to double respect, and shows plainly that both justice and mercy can be meted out by the same hand, with equal credit.—*Dail Journal, 28th.*

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.—Agreeable to notice given by the Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, for New Hanover county, assembled at the Court House, yesterday, for the purpose of revising the taxes levied for county purposes at a special term of the County Court, held recently. Nothing of a formal charater was done, however, there not being a majority of the Justices present. In consequence of the slim attendance further steps in regard to this matter were postponed until the next regular session of the County Court, which will be held in this place in the month of June next.—*Daily Journal, 28th.*

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Court was occupied throughout the day with the trial of Medora Ann Cutler, a negro woman, for the murder of Margaret J. Johnson, an infant. The jury, after being charged by the Judge, retired, and after an absence of about thirty minutes, brought in a verdict to the effect that the prisoner was "Not guilty of the charge of Murder, but guilty of Manslaughter." The passing of sentence upon her was deferred until Monday morning.—*Ddily Journat, 29th.*

We learn that on Thursday night last, the wharf of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, at Riverside, caught fire by some means, and was totally destroyed. How the fire originated, we were unable to learn, but we are informed that, although there was a quantity of freight on the wharf at the time of the fire, none of it was destroyed, except one bale of Cotton. The rest of the freight was fortunately saved and placed beyond the reach of the flames.—*D. Journal, 29th.*

[For the Journal.]

ROCKY POINT, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.,
April 23d, 1866.

EDITORS JOURNAL;

Gentlemen:—The becoming interest you manifest in the great cause of agriculture, induces me to believe that you are pleased at the recent organization of an Agricultural Association in this community. It is simply a Farmers' Club—meets once a month, and promises good.

The last meeting was held a few days since at the residence of Mr. Hinton E. Carr, whose rich Rocky Point lands are well known. Officers were elected and other arrangements made for putting the Club in working condition. Addresses were made by Rev. G. W. Hufham, Dr. Lane, Mr. Joel L. Hines, Mr. Hinton E. Carr, Dr. Satchwell and others. Major C. L. Wickersham, of the Freedmen's Bureau in Wilmington, was present by invitation, and requested to participate in the proceedings. He did so, and by his liberal views and disposition manifested to encourage and aid the farmers, made a favorable impression upon the Club. While just to the negro, he does not seem inclined to be unjust to the whites, and while anxious that negro stealing and negro vagrancy should be stopped and the guilty ones punished, he manifests much concern for the success of the farmers. If more of the disposition, as thus shown by the Major, actuated some of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, it would be better for both blacks and whites, and confusion and bad feeling would yield more to harmony and success. He was invited to spend more of his time in the country, to observe for himself the operations of farmers, and to observe the character and necessities of the negro, as he now exists on our plantations.

The Corresponding Secretary was directed to invite Hon. B. R. Bridges, and Mr. Henry Nutt, of Wilmington, to address the club at some subsequent meeting. These gentlemen are well known as scientific farmers, and it is hoped they will accept.

The labor question, it is evident, will occupy much of the attention of the club, as it should do. A discussion arose as to whether it was best, not only for the whites, but for the freedmen, that the latter should be paid for labor in wages, money for instance, or in a portion of the crop.—The opinion generally prevailed that it was alike the interest of both, of the hirer and the hired, that the latter should be paid so much money, and contract by the year.

Our farmers are generally hard at work, and are bringing a genuine manhood to bear upon the untried, but pressing difficulties which surround them. They seek repose, quiet, peace, labor, prosperity, after the storms and tempests and shipwrecks of the late terrible war. They are loyal to the laws and government, and accept in good spirit the situation as it has resulted from the way in which the war terminated.

AGRICOLA.

WARREN LODGE, No. 101, KENANSVILLE, N. C.,
April 25th, 1866.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dispensations of his providence, to remove from the Lodge below to the celebrated Lodge above, our beloved brother Rev. David B. Nicholson, a member of this Lodge, who died at his residence in the town of Magnolia, Duplin Co., N. C., on the 15th inst. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That in the death of our brother, this Lodge has lost one of its most distinguished and esteemed members; the church of which he was a member, one of its most eloquent and useful ministers, the State Convention of North Carolina, one of its most patriotic and efficient delegates, and the community at large, a most excellent and devoted citizen; but his stricken brethren have the consoling reflection, that this eminent man of God died in the triumphs of the Faith, and has left the example of godly life behind him that will long live in the memory of thousands who have felt delight under his ministrations of the Gospel of Peace.

2d Resolved, That the members of this Lodge tender to his grief-stricken widow and family their most heart felt condolence in their bereavement, and earnestly recommend them to the care and protection of that Good Master in whose service the deceased took such ineffable delight.

3rd Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge transmit a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased, and also to the editors of the *Keystone*, *Watchman* and Wilmington *Journal*, with a request for their publication.

4th Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

WM. A. ALLEN,
JAS. W. BLOUNT, } Com.
J. D. STANFORD,

D. MALLARD, Sec'y.

How Bishop Polk was Killed.

The following account of the death of this brave but misguided man is copied from the New Orleans correspondence of the N. Y. *Times*, the writer of which says, he received the statement from Bishop Polk's Inspector General:

It seems that Generals Joe. Johnston, Polk and Hardee, accompanied by General Jackson, of the cavalry, and an escort of staff officers, had ridden out in front of Bates' line to examine a position, thought to be suitable for the Washington Artillery. The horses were made fast at the foot of the hill, and the party ascended to the crown. Here there were the initials to an *abattis*, with several embrasures, rendering the place very much exposed. Our own guns were less than eight hundred yards in front. There had been little desultory firing during the early hours of the day, but this had ceased some time before the group of officers began their reconnoissance. This was prolonged to a much greater extent than usual, and glided into a general and animated conversation, all of the officers being gathered into a knot and using their hands and glasses with a freedom bespeaking rank and interest. The gunners upon our side could not fail to see them plainly, and while they were being observed, deliberately returned the observation, with full time for calculation and adjustment. The party seemed to forget their exposed situation, although some of the cannoneers who had been at work upon the little tier of breastworks, pointed out to them the accuracy of our shots. Presently a spherical case shell was discharged from our battery, and exploded directly above the heads of Generals Johnston, Polk, Hardee and Jackson, all of whom fell to the ground to avoid the concussion or fragments. It was then proposed to divide, and the different officers separated to such courses as were at hand. Gen. Polk selected a very secure shelter; but, becoming impatient and anxious to see the range of fire more accurately, he stepped out upon the the brow and was intently gazing out across the country—his arms folded and his left side presented—when a three-inch round shot from a steel rifled cannon struck the elbow, crushing both arms, and passing through the heart, a portion of the chest and stomach, and out and on its murderous course, Leonidas Polk fell lifeless and mangled to the ground. Joe Johnston was bending over him in an instant, with the rest of the party. They lifted him in their arms to an ambulance and his corps was carried to his quarters, where his bewildered military family received it with the mourning of men meeting the corpse of a father. This was on the 14th. The body of the deceased reached Atlanta at two o'clock next morning—services by Rev. Dr. Quintard were said at noon, and the remains proceeded on the afternoon train to Augusta; and from thence to Asheville, N. C., where his family were residing.

The Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, at Philadelphia, are erecting a spacious college at Westdale, Penn., for the education of their own children. It will cost upwards of $200,000.

GEORGE D. PRENTISS ON BROWNLOW.

A TOMAHAWK DESIGN.

He showed himself a walking volcano, with snow upon his peak and all hell in his bosom.

It is most extraordinary and most disgraceful that any portion of the people of Tennessee, knowing this man as they did, voted to make him Governor of that State. Their only excuse must be, that they were under military law, and so not really free agents in his election. No other State was ever afflicted, and disgraced and cursed with such an unmitigated and unmitigable, such an unredeemed and irredeemable blackguard as her Chief Magistrate. He is a parody, a caricature, a broad burlesque on all possible Governors. He is a monstrosity.

He is a thing as much out of nature as Barnum's wooly horse, or his giants and dwarfs, or his calf with two heads and eight legs four of the legs pointing toward the zenith. His blood is hell-broth, which Satan will one day sup with a long spoon. They say there is fire in him, but it is hell-fire, every particle of it. Though he is but a single swine, there are as many devils in him as there were in the whole herd that "ran violently down a steep place into the sea." His heart is nothing but a hissing knot of vipers, rattlesnakes, cobrio, and cotton-mouths. He never argued a question in his life, approaching no subject, but with fierce, bitter, coarse, low, and vulgar objurgations. His tongue should be bored through and through with his own steel pen, heated red hot.

This man, as we have said, calls himself a clergyman. He holds forth in pulpits. He preaches, prays and exhorts, draws down his face, drops the corners of his mouth, and undertakes to look sanctimonious. And yet he seems always trying in his pulpit discourses to see under how thin a disguise he can venture to curse and swear and blaspheme. He can't offer up a prayer in the house of God without telling the Lord what an infernal scoundrel, damned thief, or cursed vagabond, this, that, or the other neighbor is. From his youth up to his old age, he has no personal controversies without attacking the wives, fathers, mothers, grand-fathers, grand-mothers. brothers, sisters, children, uncle, aunts and nephews of his opponents. He has sought to strew his whole path of life with the dark wrecks of wantonly ruined reputations. He has never had an hour's happiness except in the unhappiness of others. He has ever said to evil "be thou my good!" He has always carefully jotted down all that he has ever heard unfavorable to gentlemen while professing to be their friends, so as to be ready for a day of alienation. He howls venom, talks venom, breathes venom, belches venom, coughs venom, sneezes venom, spits venom, drools venom, sweats venom, stinks venom, and distils venom from his nose. Not the fulginous exhaltations from the bottomless pit, not the fire and brimstone fumes from the sooty throat of the Devil were ever more blighting and blasting than his accursed serpent breath. He never had a friend on earth outside of his own family. No doubt there are those who fear him for his fiendish ferocity, but no human being not of his household ever loved or respected him. He will yet have his reward. Sowing in wrath, he will reap in agony. Fury and hate may stifle in his heart the feeling of remorse for a time, but Nemesis, with her horrid whip, will yet scourge him around the whole orb of being. All the hairs upon his head will seem to him to be snakes like the hissing and forked-tongued locks of the Eumenides. When he shall retire, as he soon must, from the noisy and tumultuous strifes that have ever engaged and still engage all his thoughts, he will not have a solitary, pleasant and serene memory of the past. On the contrary, a store of bitter and desolate and torturing recollections will corrode and eat up his very heart, until, cut off from all human sympathies, exiled from the pale of all the beautiful genialities of life, having no friends or companions around him to soothe him in his moral and physical solicitude, deserted by mankind, whose enemy he has been, and loathed by God, whose holy temple he has sacrilegiously desecrated by his horrid mockeries of religion, festering from head to foot with the polluted and poisonous puddle-water in his veins, standing as an outcast and paria on the lone desert of despair, shrinking from the past, agonized by the present, and not daring to gaze into the future, beholding in fancy upon the door of his own soul the words, "Hope comes not here that comes to all," shut out by murkiest clouds from every star that to others lights the path to the tomb, and writhing under myriad curses and execrations piled like a mountain of living coals upon his head, he shall long at last to make his escape from earth—scarcely asking to what more dreadful destiny.

From Washington.

PROTECTION TO FISHERMEN.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Some of the newspapers have recently published what purports to be a correct list of the vessels to form a fleet for the protection of our fishermen on the North American coast, but the Navy Department has furnished no such information, for reasons of public policy. There is no doubt, however, that ample means will be seasonably provided for such protection, as well as to prevent a breach of neutrality from any meditated Fenian movement.

FROM CALIFORNIA—DETENTION OF AN AMERICAN STEAMER BY MEXICAN ROBBERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.

The steamer John L. Stephens, from Mazatlan, has arrived with $45,000 in treasure. On the down trip the steamer was seized at Cape St. Lucas, by order of General Corona, and an effort was made to send her to Acapulco, but she was finally ordered to Sipoy. Captain Wakeman forwarded to the United States Consul his protest against the seizure of his vessel, or any intermeddling with her cargo, notwithstanding which a guard of Liberal soldiers was placed on board, who ransacked her in search of contraband articles. As a drunken crowd of Liberals were on shore, Captain Wakeman deemed it expedient to give $500 cash and a bond for $1,500 more, when the vessel was released, and proceeded on her voyage to San Francisco.

A FENIAN "INVASION" STOPPED.

ST. STEPHENS, N. B., April 23.

A small party of Fenians attempted to cross from Calais to St. Stephens this afternoon. Being stopped by the sentry at this end of the bridge, one of them drew a revolver and fired, when they turned and scattered back. When they reached the American side they were arrested by the guard stationed there, and are now in custody. Colonel Henry immediately telegraphed the fact to General Meade, and now awaits his orders.

EASTPORT, ME., April 23.

The United States gunboat De Sota, Admiral Boggs, has arrived here. All quiet along the lines. All the western reporters left on the boat for their homes.

THE CHOLERA ON SHIPS AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The report's on the quarantine commissioner's books show that from the 12th to the 20th of April, inclusive, forty-seven deaths from cholera occurred on board the Virginia; on the 21st, four, and on the 22d ten, making in all down to Sunday night, sixty-one deaths. On the 20th there were thirty-four cases in hospital; on the 21st, sixty-seven, and on the 22d, seventy-three.

The report to-day from quarantine is, that seven new cases of cholera have been received on the hospital ship. Five died last night. Eighty cases remained in the hospital.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

THE LAST RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Reconstruction Committee will hold a meeting to-morrow, and important action is expected.

A majority of the committee have already agreed to adopt the plan of reconstruction suggested by Robert Dale Owen, providing for univeral suffrage ten years hence.

It is also proposed to give the States lately in rebellion ten years in which to pay their direct taxes, provided they agree to the first proposition.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, April the 24th, at St. Paul's Church Norfolk city, Va., by the Rev. N. A. Okeson, A. PAUL REPITON, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss MAGGIE STUART, Daughter of W. W. Lamb, Esq., of Norfolk.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 19. 12—6m

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headacne.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck.—See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
April 19 12-1y

Patent Water Drawers, Pumps, &c.

FOR SALE BY MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Corn and Cob Brushers.

A GREAT GRAIN SAVER. For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Cheap Insurance.

EVANS & WATSON'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. CALL and see samples, at MITCHELL. ALLEN & CO'S.
April 12 10—tf

Blacksmiths' Tools.

COOPERS' TOOLS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
SADDLERS' TOOLS
For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10—tf

Builders' Hardware,

SHEEF HARDWARE, SADDLERS' and COACH MAKERS' HARDWARE, Pocket and Table Cutlery. For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10—tf

Nails.

ALL SIZES. For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10—tf

Saddlery and Harness.

FOR SALE LOW, at MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
April 12 10—tf

Buggy Material,

ENAMELLED CLOTHS and LEATHERS, at MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
April 12 10—tf

North Carolina, Brunswick County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1866.

George K. Andrews & wife Sarah, vs. Dan'l Simmons and wife Sarah Crawford W. Bozeman and wife Elizabeth, Rebecca Gore. } Petition for partition of Lands.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Crawford W. Bozeman and Elizabeth, his wife, defendants in this cause, are not residents of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, in the Wilmington *Journal*, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

SWIFT GALLOWAY, Clerk.
March 29. 8—6w

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING, AT MARCH TERM, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of the county of New Hanover, qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Frederick W. Knohl, all persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them to the Executors within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

H. B. EILERS,
P. HEINSBERGER, } Executors.
March 24, 1866 150-2w— 8-4t

North Carolina Agricultural House AND HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
23 POLLOCK STREET, NEWBERN.
WATER STREET, WILMINGTON.
T. J. MICTHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY.
April 12 10-tf

To Mill Owners.

WE HAVE IN STORE RUBBER AND LEATHER Belting.
Hemp and Rubber Packing.
Circular and Upright Saws.
Butcher's and other Files, &c., &c.
For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

To Farmers,

OUR STOCK OF PLOWS, HOES, SPADES, SHOVELS, Forks, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cotton Planters, Collars, Hames, Leading Lines, and all Farming Implements, is large and varied. Call and examine.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Iron and Steel.

FOR SALE BY MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Front St., New York,
No. 32 Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.

Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHTTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

REFER to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs. Moses & Schiffer, 32 Broad St.
Feb 8 w-1-tf

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET,
(Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also to forwarding Merchandize, &c.
Feb 8 w-1-tf

W. T. HUGGINS,

S. E. Corner of Market and Second Street,
Wilmington. N. C.
(Old Stand of L. B. Huggins & Sons.)

DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, Liquors, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Crockery, Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Window Glass, &c., &c. Receiving fresh supplies by every Steamer, which will be sold at the lowest market price, for cash.

Orders from the country promptly filled, when accompanied by the money.
March 1 4-3m

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PROvisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.
Feb. 15 2-tf